The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI.....NO. 4766. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1866. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices by Ocean Telegraph to Oct. 24.

Cession of the Fortress of Konigstein to Prussia.

Treaty of Alliance Between Prussia and the Other German States.

The Painful Rumors Concerning the Princess Charlotte.

Napoleon's Shabby Conduct Toward Maximilian.

The Eastern Question--England Growing Belligerent.

Destitution and Famine in Central Russia.

BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

THE AMERICAN FLEET.

PARIS, Wednesday, Oct. 24.

The iron-clad *Miantonomoh* and the *Augusta* have joined the *Colorado* and *Frolic* at Cherbourg.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, Wednesday, Oct. 24.

The Castle of Königstein, on the Elbe, was ceded to Prussia to-day.

The electoral law, recently passed by Parliament, and the treaty of alliance with the German States, were promulgated to-day.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Oct. 24—Noon.

The Cotton Market is somewhat easier, and prices have declined ¼d. for American grades. The sales to-day foot up 7,000 bales. Middling Uplands, 15d.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 24.—Noon.

The Money Market is quiet. Consols, 89¼.

American Securities.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 24—Noon.

The following are the current rates for American securities:

Eries....50¼
Illinois Centrals....77¾
Five-Twenties....68¾

MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Oct. 24—Noon.

The steamer *Luzon*, from New-Orleans Sept. 30, and the ship *Thornton*, from New-York Sept. 25, arrived here to-day.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

The mails by the steamship *China* reached this City last evening. In the letters of our correspondents and our extracts from foreign papers will be found an interesting summary of the political situation in Europe.

FRANCE.

The Illness of the Princess Charlotte—No Sympathy for Napoleon—How His Failure to Support Maximilian is Viewed—An Iron Bauble—The Great Exhibition.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Oct. 12, 1866.

The indisposition of the Empress CHARLOTTE, of Mexico, has caused a painful impression on the mind of every one. It is true that it was she more than her husband who was in favor of the quixotic adventure: it was she who determined MAXIMILIAN upon trying his fortune in Mexico. But they went there at the invitation and under the powerful protection of the French Government, and upon the strength of promises made by NAPOLEON and the agents of the rebellion. The rebellion has failed, and is, therefore, unable to offer any aid, and now NAPOLEON also, the principal actor, has failed. The result is that while there is sympathy felt for the courageous wife of MAXIMILIAN, there is none for NAPOLEON. In fact many people express their opinion of the Emperor's conduct in this business with an energy I would not dare put on paper. The sum total of these expressions may be condensed thus: "He led into a bad scrape a willing and well-meaning young man, who had every title to honorable treatment, and then abandoned him." If ever there was a case of violation of the point of honor, it is here. When Marshal FOREY returned from Mexico he told the Emperor, and afterward declared publicly in the Senate, that it would require 50,000 men and a great many years' time to accomplish the object for which they went to Mexico. And this was the exact truth; the Marshal understood the question. But how did the Emperor respond to this, and what was his duty in the premises? To fulfill his promises to MAXIMILIAN he should have followed out the programme of Marshal FOREY, even at the expense of a war with the United States, or he should have instructed MAXIMILIAN at once to abdicate. Instead of that, he adopted the extremely undignified policy of allowing the new Empire to drag out a miserable existence and to die at last a slow death. By this policy he has allowed every one else connected with the enterprise to lose their dignity, for, from MAXIMILIAN down, all the backers of the concern have been obliged to puff and blow and falsify, like so many charlatans on the public place trying to get customers for their damaged goods. Even the granddaughter of LOUIS PHILLIPPE has been obliged to come to the Tuileries to humbly beg for aid, and has had to go away without it.

NAPOLEON'S FIX.

Of course, we in America know that NAPOLEON cannot, if he would, support his *protégé* on the throne of Mexico; but with the correct information he had from the returned officers of his army, whose opinions all coincided with Gen. FOREY'S, he ought, out of respect to MAXIMILIAN and his wife, out of respect to the suffering Mexican people, and out of respect to his own people, who continue to engage their money and goods in Mexico, to have signified to MAXIMILIAN the necessity of an abdication, instead of, on the contrary, almost maintaining him there against his will.

WHAT THE PEOPLE DEMAND.

At the present moment the papers demand that in the month of November, instead of the first contingent only of the army evacuating Mexico, that the whole army shall evacuate at once, and MAXIMILIAN with it, if he sees fit. As regards the Mexican bonds, they demand that the interest of the holders shall be looked after in any way which will not engage the State Treasury, and then that the disagreeable subject shall be dropped forever.

A SINGULAR ENDING.

Is it not curious, however, that an Empress who commenced her Imperial career by loud praises of her dear and devoted subjects, should finish in so short a time by seeing in every individual around her and in every phantom of the air a vile Mexican handing her a cup of poison; and, on the other hand, that a man of the rank of the Emperor NAPOLEON should play such a shabby trick as that he has played on poor MAXIMILIAN? Verily the whole shabby business is coming to a fitting end.

AN IRON BAUBLE.

The Italians continue to send to us by telegraph an item of intelligence to which they appear to attach great importance, that is, the promised rendition by Austria of the iron crown of Lombardy. If something was wanting to shake one's confidence in the spirit of progress of the new nation, surely this reverence for a band of rusty iron would furnish the want. It will require something more than this useless souvenir to put into the nation the backbone it is going to require. It is difficult, indeed, to understand how the free Italy of to-day can find anything to cling to in this memento of times of feudalism and subserviency. At Paris we have loads of those things preserved at the Louvre, the Hotel de Cluny, and elsewhere; but the philosophical French treat them as they do any other curiosity—at their proper value as curiosities and nothing more.

THE EXHIBITION.

The agriculturalists of the United States, or rather the owners of agricultural machines, who intend to be represented at the Great Exhibition of Paris next year, need not fear but that their inventions will find ample arrangements for their development before the public, for the Government has just secured for this purpose the large island of Billaincourt in the Seine, just below the Champ de Mars, where extensive preparations in the way of sh dding and motive power are to be at once made. I speak here of this, because it is in this department especially that our people will carry off all the honors, if they have a fair chance, and this the French will no doubt afford them. But especially don't forget the *cheap, useful things for poor people*—a category which don't exist in France, as we understand it. MALAKOFF.

France and Mexico—Necessity of Withdrawing the French Troops at Once.

The intelligence of late received from Mexico appears to the Paris *Liberté* so grave and so unfavorable as to lead it to impress on the French Government the absolute necessity of *ending the expedition to that country with all possible rapidity.* There is no use, the writer observes, in shutting one's eyes to the fact that the Mexican Empire is approaching its last days. Therefore, what is called for *is not to prolong the agony of an expiring Government, but to promptly terminate an unfortunate enterprise.* That France should have added other sacrifices to those originally determined on, in the hope of bringing to a successful termination an expedition which ought never to have been commenced, the *Liberté* can well comprehend; but if it can be clearly demonstrated at present that, in order to really found and establish the Mexican Empire, France would have to afford MAXIMILIAN the coöperation of 50,000 men, to guarantee a loan of 50 millions of francs, and to brave the risk of a war with the United States—if also it is certain that France cannot possibly consent to such sacrifices, surely the very best course to pursue is to end the whole affair by one determined act. Then, says the *Liberté* of the 11th inst.:

"The first thing to do in order to render the question clear, is to allow the abdication of MAXIMILIAN to take place. In that matter, we believe, there will be no difficulties. It was not without hesitation that the Archduke accepted the Crown of Mexico, and we feel convinced that he will see nothing to regret in resigning a power which he rather submitted to than solicited. He will feel that his ignorance of the state of the country will absolve him in the judgment of history from the reproach of having accepted a mission which it was impossible to fulfill. The abdication of MAXIMILIAN being accomplished, France would find herself with reference to Mexico in the position which she held before the vote of the notables electing the Austrian Archduke, that is to say, she will find herself in face of an enemy with whom she will have to treat for the best conditions possible to be obtained. She will take good care not to replace a Government for which she is responsible by another for which she would be equally responsible, and she will treat with JUAREZ simply because it is he who is fighting us, and because it is by his reëstablishment that we shall disengage ourselves the most entirely from Mexican affairs. But will JUAREZ grant us by treaty all the conditions we would desire to obtain? That is uncertain, but what is evident is that JUAREZ, the patriotism of whom can scarcely be denied, will purchase the evacuation of Mexico at the price of the largest concessions. Is it equally certain that the conditions accepted by him will be strictly observed by Mexico? Unhappily, no. But as it would be the same, no matter with what Government, it is the better to treat with the one which has the greatest chance of duration. What JUAREZ can guarantee in any case, and what he alone will have sufficient interest to secure, will be respect for the lives of our countrymen, and at present that is the only important point. That the expedition to Mexico has caused a loss of money, and has also proved a political check, is unhappily beyond doubt; and there is no possibility of helping it. But at least we must not present to the world the spectacle of an expedition undertaken to protect our countrymen, and ending in a massacre of Frenchmen. That would be, of all the checks we have received, the gravest and the most afflicting. It is almost the only one left us to undergo, and it is the only one which we must endeavor to avoid. *Victorious over the Mexicans wherever we have met them, we are not bound to remain in Mexico except by our duties toward Maximilian.* Let him abdicate, and we at once recover all our liberty of action, and our only case thenceforth will be that which formed the original official motive for the expedition—the protection of our countrymen. *But what is above all necessary, is a prompt decision to put an end to the crisis.*"

Conspiracy Against the Life of Louis Napoleon.

Berlin (Oct. 8) Correspondence of the London Times.

We all remember those days of anxiety in the beginning of July, when the Emperor NAPOLEON, having been appealed to by a defeated Kaiser, hesitated as to the course he should pursue. We all felt it a great relief when, determining for neutrality, he promoted the speedy restoration of peace, instead of plunging Europe into prolonged war, as he was requested. His motives have since been candidly explained by himself, and their wisdom and sagacity universally appreciated. If I do not apprehend it will prejudice His Majesty in the opinion of the world when I say that, in addition to the more public and political reasons which actuated him on that memorable occasion, he was influenced by a piece of private and highly interesting intelligence communicated to him about that time. On the 6th of July the Grand Duke of Saxe Weimar was in a position to advise NAPOLEON III. of the existance of an Italian conspiracy, consisting of a number of young men who had sworn to take his life were the recovery of Venice prevented by his interference. The investigations immediately set on foot by the secret police of France confirmed the statement volunteered by the Weimar potentate. My informant supposes, but is not certain, that the latter derived his knowledge from persons of high trust at this court.

ENGLAND.

The Greek Insurrection---England Growing Belligerent---England will Fight for Egypt---Reports from Russia---American Orators at the Social Science Congress---British Sympathy---American Bishops at the Church Congress--English Morality--A Lord in Limbo.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 13, 1866.

I give you joy of all the exciting telegrams you must have had for some time past on the uprising of the Greeks. They may have stirred anew the old sympathy felt in America for Christians oppressed by Mohammedans. The only difficulty has been that most of the dispatches were false; that the insurrection was a mistake; that neither Russia, nor England, nor France was ready to aid the Greeks in a struggle for liberty, and that the Candiotes, surrounded at sea and over-matched on land, have nothing to do but surrender. Greece cannot help the Greeks. The King can scarcely protect himself from brigands in his own territories. England, well enough disposed, is not ready just now to help anybody but the Canadians. Ships are waiting for sailors. Soldiers are scarce enough, but those we have are waiting for guns. When the English rifles are all converted into breech-loaders we shall still want a new one, better than any yet presented. Where is the Yankee to invent it?—only, if he has to deal with British red tape, let him be tough, and take warning of poor Mr. SNYDER. It must be said, however, that the present Government shows more promptness and energy than the last. Since the experiments at Fortress Monroe, the system of building fortresses has been changed, and the forts are to be built of iron, and not merely faced with it.

To return to the Greeks. The English will do nothing to diminish the power of Turkey, not that they care for the Turks, but that Turkey is the buffer that keeps off Russia. If, however, Russia, Prussia, Austria and France choose to take possession of Turkey in Europe, England will not oppose them—a prudent resolution; but the *Times* says they will fight tooth and nail for Egypt and the overland route to India. In no case can that be abandoned. So Turkish and Egyptian iron-clads are being built in England, and loans are forthcoming.

RUSSIA AND THE EASTERN QUESTION.

I have believed that Russia was nearly ready to bring this Eastern question to a solution, but if the following statement can be relied upon, the internal condition of the country will prevent such action. A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes from St. Petersburgh that "fourteen Governments in the centre of Russia, representing a population of twenty-five millions of inhabitants, are almost without any food for man or beast. This result is not due to any calamity, for the crops have been satisfactory, but to the inertness and negligence of the peasantry, who, having no one to urge them to work, have given themselves up to their besetting vice of drunkenness." Other districts are said to be in a better condition, though oppressed and discontented. I do not put too much faith in these reports.

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

The Social Science Congress, which the critics say is not a congress and not scientific, but only a social gathering or huge *conversazione*, has finished its discussions. Beside the discussion of a great variety of social and sanitary questions, and the reading of some very valuable papers, they inaugurated a Cobden testimonial, and held a workingmen's meeting, at which speeches were made by two distinguished American delegates, Gen. NEAL DOW, the advocate of the Maine Law in England, and D. D. FIELD, Esq., the advocate of legal reform. Major-Gen. NEAL DOW got into a little difficulty. He told the workingmen that they were very different from the workingmen in America, which was true enough, but not exactly complimentary. Then he thanked them for their sympathy with the North in the war, and said "it was largely due to them that his countrymen were willing to forget that gigantic treason which had been stimulated, encouraged and inspired in this country." The signs of disapprobation, groans, hisses, &c., had by this time come to such a storm that the gallant Major-General had to stop speaking. Mr. DUDLEY FIELD also "came forward with pleasure to give the thanks of his countrymen for what was done for them in their agony." But Mr. FIELD got into the same difficulty, and found that his audience of workingmen was not at all unanimous.

The fact is, both these gentlemen made a mistake. The English almost universally sympathized with the Americans "in their agony"—but not all on one side. And as the Americans were divided, how could it be expected that these English sympathizers should be united? The English were never more interested in any contest in which they did not take an active part, than in the late war in America, but when Englishmen are divided into different parties in their own affairs, in politics, religion, and every possible subject, how can any one reasonably expect them to be all of one opinion or feeling respecting a civil war in America, in which the Americans were divided, North and South, and in the North and South as well? Had the meeting at Manchester been called expressly to sympathise with one party, the speakers would probably have met with no opposition. The mistake was in introducing the subject in a general meeting in which every other man might be of a different opinion.

AMERICAN BISHOPS AT THE CHURCH CONGRESS.

The Church Congress at York, so far as the attendance is concerned, is a great success. There are 2,500 members, including three American Bishops—Pennsylvania, North Carolina and Illinois—who were received with great cordiality. The opening service at the Cathedral was a scene of crowding and confusion truly English, and which prevails at all considerable gatherings, from Court drawing-rooms to country fairs, arising from a national incapacity for order and organization, or an utter want of good manners or decent regard for the rights and comfort of others, so that in the Cathedral, in the Queen's Palace, in the Houses of Parliament, at the doors of theatres—everywhere, in short, where a crowd assembles, the blind and barbarous selfishness of blundering John Bull makes him elbow, crowd, crush, and perhaps trample upon his neighbor. From Bishops and Peers—lords spiritual and lords temporal—through all classes down to the great unwashed mob, no one is safe from personal outrage, and there is always more or less danger.

On this occasion, a religious service at the York Minster "the mob—well dressed for the most part, but none the less a mob for that—pushed, and struggled, and fought, and swayed backward and forward; dresses were torn, hats crushed, ladies fainted, and so the contest went on for half an hour. The fight to get the Archbishop to his throne was the Malakoff of the affair; but a forlorn hope of desperate chaplains forced a passage, inch by inch, and the whole archiepiscopal party was at length safely ensconced in their glass-case, leaving the baffled mob outside to rage together as furiously as they pleased."

At a subsequent meeting the Bishop of Pennsylvania spoke, you will be happy to hear, "without the slightest trace of Americanism in manner or accent." The American Bishops, we are also told, are much more important personages than their English brethren, being Bishops not of one or a few counties, but of entire sovereign States. "England," said the Bishop of Pennsylvania, "is not only the mother of nations, but the mother of churches. We are, ecclesiastically speaking, the great-grandchildren of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York;" and then he said the Atlantic Telegraph was no circumstance to the bond of sympathy that united the churches of England and America, a sentiment which was greatly applauded. The Bishop of North Carolina went further. The Church, he said, was the only bond of union between the North and South and between England and America, and had there been a proper connection between the English and Colonial Church, there would have been no revolution, but only in process of time a peaceful separation. Both the Bishops were cheered with hearty good-will by the whole assembly.

ECCLESIASTICAL ART.

The Ecclesiastical Art Exhibition is a great feature of the Congress, and is large and magnificent. The vestments, &c., loaned by different churches are valued at more than $50,000 besides the articles exhibited by different manufacturers. Some of the vestments are extremely gorgeous, made of the richest silk and velvet, with elaborate embroidery, and studded in profusion with diamonds and other precious stones. One chasuble, for material and embroidery alone, without jewels, is valued at $1,100. The vestments from Brighton are of the most gorgeous character. Over the mantel-piece is a very curious crucifix, the property of Lady SEWELL, containing a fragment of the true Cross, relics of the twelve Apostles, and thirty-six Saints of the Western Church. You may rub your eyes if you like, but this is not Rome or Naples, but York, England, and this is an exhibition of the Anglican Church.

At one of the sessions of this Congress an eminent low church lawyer was the object of a ritualistic manifestation of a very significant character. On rising to speak he was met with cries of "No, no," "Retire," "No blasphemy," &c., and finally a large number of clergymen left the room, while others listened very impatiently. The offence of the lawyer, who is a Q. C. practicing in the Ecclesiastical courts, was that he had applied the name of "grog" to the mixed chalice used by the high church clergy.

THE REFORM QUESTION.

The Reform Party—Parliamentary—the party of RUSSELL and GLADSTONE—evidently fears that the Conservatives will bring in a bill which will be accepted and passed. This would be a great calamity to those who have been turned out of office and would be glad to get in again. They declare that no such bill must be accepted—it will be a fraud—it cannot satisfy the nation. If the Conservatives are half as shrewd as men so long in the opposition ought to be, they will bring in a bill so broad, so generous, so comprehensive and so just that the nation will be compelled to take it, and to be satisfied with it, until the progress of education has brought up another rank fit to take a share in the Government of the country. Four-fifths of the members of Parliament are ready to pass a reasonable and generous Reform bill—the Tories as well as the Whigs. Nine-tenths will vote against any such measure as that demanded by the League and the resolutions passed without discussion or consideration at their meetings. I take our world-renowned friend, Mr. BASS, a middle-class Englishman of sound opinions and sound beer, to be a fair average member of Parliament; and Mr. BASS says: "Unfair and unwise as I regard the present restricted franchise, I would rather a thousand times stick where we are than resort to manhood suffrage to cure our political complaints."

Men like Mr. BASS, and other makers and drinkers of good beer, are not convinced by great meetings, and, what is more, they are not frightened by them. And Mr. BRIGHT and the newspapers most earnest for reform see that the present agitation is a failure, unless it can enlist the middle classes of England in its favor. So far the middle classes stand aloof. When you see such a meeting as that at Leeds, attended not by Mr. BRIGHT and Mr. FORSTER, but by twenty leading members of Parliament, there will be some hope of the success of the movement.

LACK OF POPULAR EDUCATION.

Sir JOHN PAKINGTON hit the nail on the head in a speech this week on some by-me-forgotten occasion. The disgrace of England is not the lack of suffrage, but the lack of education. One-third of all the children of England are growing up without any schooling—even the most indifferent. Another third gets the merest smattering of rudiments, which are soon forgotten. This ignorance makes self-government, where it exists, a failure. Local self-government in England, as a rule, is simply abominable, and worse than any decent despotism. This very want of education proves it. It is at once a cause and a consequence. The ignorant man knows no better than to be satisfied with his ignorance, and to perpetuate it in his children. With such men votes are merchandise, valued for what they will bring in hard cash. The inefficiency and utter break-down of local self-government in London is so notorious that men are praying for one whiff of despotism to scatter it all. The self-government of ignorance and vice must be ignorant and vicious. As I might be suspected of some American prejudices, let me copy a few lines from my last night's *Pall Mall Gazette*, on English lower class morality, as connected with the marriage question. They are in some strictures on an attack by the Dean of Carlisle on marriages before a magistrate, which the Dean thought an immoral proceeding. The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:

"The vast majority of the poor have no practical connection with any religious body whatsoever. Church and chapel are places almost as strange to them as royal palaces or Belgravian drawing-rooms. Their agreements to live together as man and wife, either for life or while the arrangement may be convenient to both parties, are merely a portion of that half-barbarian and wholly non-Christian existence which is their normal state. Anything that makes marriage cheap, informal and requiring as little contact as possible with 'gentility' in any shape, is a clear inducement to them to substitute a legal contract for that illicit partnership which, as things now are, is the highest ideal of a formidable portion of the lower strata of English life. . . . There is no more notorious thing in the history of the English poor than the fact that an immense number of young women are in the way to become mothers before marriage is definitely agreed upon, or even contemplated."

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Almost every day the agents of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals bring up persons—cabmen, cattle drivers, &c.—for flogging horses, or tormenting other beasts. The Magistrates are usually severe on these offences, condemning the men to imprisonment without the option of a fine; but even Magistrates must be considerate, for a few days ago they had a Lord before them for the same offence—Lord RUSSELL, brother of the Earl. Fourteen days imprisonment, with hard labor, would never do for a Lord, so the Magistrates inflicted a fine, and the noble Lord threatened, the next time he saw them in the streets, to drive over them. This will be a caution to all Magistrates how they sentence cabmen and costermongers for offences which may be committed by Viscounts and Earls.

ALMOST CIVIL WAR.

Some trades' unionists have blown up a house in Sheffield with gunpowder, and nearly killed a whole family. In the North there is a tear of bloody conflicts resulting from the long strike in the iron trade. A Catholic clergyman, for preaching against the strike, which is starving his congregation, has been threatened with assassination. The contest between capital and labor takes the proportions and almost the character of a civil war. The labor question is a real danger, and one very difficult to meet.

AMUSEMENTS.

The theatres are all in full blast, from high and deep tragedy at Drury-lane to the deep domestic at the Victoria, and the roaring fun of the burlesques at the Strand and Prince of Wales. The managers, playwrights, scene painters, machinists and "everybody" are busy with the forthcoming Christmas pantomimes, which are as regular and quite as substantial institutions as Queen, Lords and Commons. We have fifty thousand people to amuse every night in what the *Times* calls this "largest, richest and nastiest city in the world." The weather just now is delightful; soft, sunny, hazy Indian Summer days and clear, starry nights. It is comfortable with a fire, and not uncomfortable without it; and on the whole, for those who are well off, and who can forget those who are not, England, and even London in this dull season, is a very good place to live in, to lend and to spend and to give in. I like London and England, and the English, slow and blundering and obstinate as they are. After all, they are our own flesh and blood, as Mr. GLADSTONE says, and we sharp, and smart and clever Americans must not be too hard on our ancesters and their posterity who had not the good fortune to emigrate or be transported to our side of the Atlantic. MONADNOCK.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

English Views of Our Late Congressional Elections.

The London *Times* of the 13th, in recording the Radical successes in Pennsylvania and Ohio, thinks that President JOHNSON will be powerless so far as carrying out any policy opposed to that of Congress is concerned. The *Times* thinks it for the interest of all parties to bring the hard-fought contest to a close. Of the President it says:

"The services which Mr. JOHNSON has rendered to the country during his term of office have been of the highest worth, and we believe that among what may be called the moderate Radicals there is no disposition to question them. During the first months of his unexpected Presidentship he simply carried out the policy of his unfortunate predecessor. Mr. SEWARD was the adviser, one might say the guide of Mr. LINCOLN; he knew what the late President's purposes were, for he had, to a great extent, formed them himself, and in filling the highest place in both the present and the former Cabinet he showed that the prevalent spirit in each was the same. *The power of the President has been used with the greatest effect to lessen the inevitable bitterness of conquest.* Those who had fought so long and fiercely laid down their arms with less humiliation when they found that there were moderation and manliness at Washington. We believe that the benefits which the President and his chief adviser conferred on their country by their treatment of the vanquished Confederates *have been great beyond all estimation*, and that when the storms of this party warfare are over all men will acknowledge it. For a time it hung in the balance whether or not a terrific proscription should rage in the South. The Chief of the Executive would have had law and precedent to justify him if he had hanged and confiscated in all directions. European Governments, even the most civilized, had never scrupled to punish traitors with death and forfeiture; the most humane moralists had only demanded that the followers should not share the fate of the ringleaders. As to the lands and goods of rebels, Congress had actually declared them to be forfeited, and no sooner were the Federal armies in occupation than some of the military leaders showed that they were not inclined to leave the act a dead letter. The Radical orators in the North were crying out for blood. Another set, with more interested motives, were moving for the plunder of the wealthy Confederates. President JOHNSON, *with a nobility and courage which will bring him honor when his failings are forgotten, stood between the Southern people and a proscription which might, perhaps, have once more driven them to arms to wage a war, not for independence, but for revenge.* The zealots of the extreme party cried out as loudly then as now, but the good sense of the nation soon showed it that mercy and generosity were the best of policies. Acts of retaliation were avoided which would have filled every man, woman and child in the South with undying enmity against the Northern people. The prospect at the present time, indeed, is not very bright. We who know from the example of Ireland how national or sectional hatreds are handed down from father to son, and how difficult it is to conciliate those whom our ancestors estranged, may be excused for believing that many difficulties may be in store for the United States. The Southern people are sore at their humiliations, and it is hard to suppose that a large part of them are not disaffected toward a rule which is exercised by the party antagonistic to them. But so far as they have been conciliated—so far as they are likely to bring up their children as good citizens, attached to the Union and its institutions, it will be the work of the men who have wielded the executive power of the United States since the war.

Mr. JOHNSON has, however, for the most part fulfilled his task. Life and property in the South are safe, and, except as regards the negroes, the right of self-government is recognized. The present conflict is mainly as to the representation in Congress, and on this the verdict of the North, which is practically the whole country, has been given against the President. We think he may now fairly yield, the more as the chief question is one of electoral reform, which is especially within the jurisdiction of Congress. A part of the Constitutional Amendment seems not unreasonable. The Radicals do not for the present demand the institution of negro suffrage throughout the Union, but they claim that where negroes are excluded they shall no longer be counted as a part of the population. It is probable that after the present elections the Republican Party will demand negro suffrage, pure and simple, as the condition of the admission of a State to Congress. But that is in the future; for the present the demand is that the members shall be in proportion to the voting population, and as the principle is in itself not unjust, and as it is plainly upheld by the majority of the people, we think the President will do wisely to oppose it no longer.

But the real sting of the Constitutional Amendment lies not in the suffrage clause, but in that which disqualifies for office all who have had any share in the rebellion. It is evident that this is simply the abolition of self-government in the Southern States for a generation. Every man of education and position in the whole South took part in the rebellion, and to disqualify these, from Gen. LEE down to the drummers of the Confederate army, from Mr. DAVIS' Cabinet down to the clerks in their offices, is simply to subject the Southern people to the administration of strangers or negroes, and to force them to send men to Congress who will do anything but speak for them. If this obnoxious and, it seems to us, useless clause were expunged, the Constitutional Amendment might be accepted by the South without much ado. We should be glad to hear that some such compromise had been made. The policy of exclusion from office and of governing a people by an insignificant and hated minority has been tried in more than one district of Europe, and the end of it has always been a misery and a curse. The only result in America would be to envenom still further the hearts of the late Confederates, and, as not even Mr. THADDEUS STEVENS and Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS propose to exterminate the whole Southern people, it will be as well to leave them alone, and let who will be Governor or Congressman, Judge or Mayor. But, whatever the resolution of Congress, we sincerely hope that no worse conflict than one of words and votes will follow at Washington. There are people who believe that the President and Congress are about to come to open war. The President will defy Congress, and Congress will impeach the President. Mr. JOHNSON will declare that Congress as it exists at present is not Congress at all, that it is a mere "rump," since it only represents twenty-six States, and prevents a portion of its own members from taking their seats in their respective Houses. He will accordingly consider the supreme power of the Union as devolving on him, and either disperse the truncated Legislature, and carry on affairs without it, or introduce the Southern members to their seats by force. On the other hand, Congress will impeach the President, take the Executive power into its hands, and as soon as possible elect a new magistrate. That these things are not expected to come to pass without an appeal to other than moral force is evident from the speculations on the respective dispositions of the regular army and the volunteers. Such are the speculations which occupy men's minds at present. We are not inclined to believe that things will be carried so far. American politicians are shrewd, and they know how to bear a defeat as well as how to employ a victory. *The habit of yielding to the will of the majority when it has once been determined is so ingrained in their character that they are not likely to struggle for a cause merely to show themselves consistent.* It is not improbable that the present storm will rapidly and completely pass away, like many others which have threatened the peace of the Union.

Our Minister to France.

Paris (Oct. 10) Correspondence of the London Times.

You are aware that Mr. BIGELOW is to leave the United States Legation at Paris and to be succeeded by Gen. DIX, of whom I hear a good report from a very competent and impartial source. Mr. BIGELOW will be regretted here. He has been now for five years in Paris—first as Consul, afterward as Minister—and he is generally esteemed. The *Débats* pays him the following deserved tribute:

"Charged to represent his country at the moment when it was still torn by civil war, subsequently mixed up in the difficult negotiations occasioned by our occupation of Mexico, M. BIGELOW has passed through difficult circumstances, and never did a diplomatic post less resemble a sinecure; but he was better suited than most people for this delicate situation, because he combined with love of his country an exact knowledge of ours, and sincere sympathy with France. Nevertheless, after so prolonged a stay in Europe, M. BIGELOW felt a very natural desire to re-visit his own country, transformed by such considerable events, and in July last he begged the President to give him a successor before Autumn should be over. That successor is now named. Gen. DIX played an honorable part in the civil war, and we hope, in the interest both of France and of the United States, that he will worthily replace the excellent and truly distinguished man who now leaves us."

Telegram from President Johnson.

At the monthly meeting of the Council of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce on the 10th inst., a telegram was read which had been received in answer to the message forwarded to President JOHNSON on the night of the Liverpool banquet to the layers of the Atlantic Cable. The message is addressed by Mr. SEWARD, from Washington, to Capt. HAMILTON, and is to the following effect:

"The President of the United States reciprocates the friendly congratulations of the banquet at Liverpool, and trusts that the people of Great Britain and America may henceforth and forever remember that in the history of human progress they will be held to have been not alien and hostile Powers, but kindred nations, springing from one root, and portions of one race, extending the common principles of liberty and humanity."

THE PRINCESS CHARLOTTE.

The Rumors Concerning Her Health—Her Dread of Being Poisoned.

A letter from Rome, in the *Gazette du Midi*, gives some further details respecting the Princess CHARLOTTE. After stating that in a first interview with the Sovereign Pontiff the Princess discussed with great earnestness the question of a Concordat with Mexico, and insisted with much pertinacity on obtaining from the Holy Father concessions which he deemed inadmissible, the letter says:

"The Empress would not yield to the arguments, supremely wise and equitable, with which the Holy Father met her demands; she would continue disputing with him, and persisted with an incredible obstinacy. In short, the rupture between the Holy See and Mexico, in spite of all the ability and tenacity of purpose displayed by the Empress, is now more complete than before. Her Majesty, however, is not so deserving of blame as might appear; all that was irregular and eccentric in her conduct toward the Holy Father must be attributed to the nervous excitement from which she has suffered so long and which frequently disturbs her reason. She went at last one morning at 9 o'clock to the Pope without any previous announcement; she declared to him that she was the object of an atrocious persecution; that there were designs on her life; that an attempt had been made to poison her at the Hotel de Rome; that she did not believe herself safe, and could not dine there. The Holy Father received her with quite paternal kindness, tranquilized and reassured her, and ordered that dinner should be served for her in the library of the Vatican, where she passed the rest of the day. In the evening an endeavor was made to get her to return to the hotel, but she refused, constantly repeating that she was followed by assassins, and that she believed herself safe nowhere except in the Vatican. Her mind then again wandered, and she even objected to swallow a glass of water, fearing danger. The Pope then ordered an apartment to be prepared for her in his palace, where she passed the night and the following day. She was still there, not being willing to quit the Vatican, imagining that she saw murderers everywhere, ready to take her life. Several foreign ladies were invited to pass the night with her, as she had sent away her ladies of honor, whom she would not allow to come near her. The paroxysm of abberation appears to have been determined by dispatches received that morning."

On the same subject a Paris letter in the *Nouvelliste de Rouen* has the following:

"According to letters from Rome from a trustworthy authority, her Mexican Majesty is suffering from great nervous excitement, but which in nowise excludes the exercise of her reasoning faculties. The agitation is manifested each time that there is any question of Mexico or that Mexicans are in presence of her Majesty. It is a crisis which above all requires both bodily and mental calm."

THE PEACE.

The Treaty of Peace Between Austria and Italy.

The Florence *Gazette* publishes the following summary of the treaty of peace between Austria and Italy:

"From the date of the exchange of ratifications of the treaty, there shall be perpetual peace and amity between His Majesty the King of Italy and His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, their heirs and successors, their States and their subjects.

The condition agreed to at Cormons for the reciprocal restitution of prisoners of war.

The Emperor of the French having, by the treaty of Vienna of the 24th of August, declared that in so far as he was concerned Venetia passed to Italy, his Majesty the Emperor of Austria consents to the union of Venetia to Italy in the form arranged by the Austro-French treaty above mentioned. The frontiers of the Venetian provinces ceded to Italy are the administrative frontiers of the said provinces under the Austrian rule. A military commission appointed by the high contracting parties shall be charged with the marking out of the boundary line as speedily as possible. The territories which are still occupied by the Royal and Imperial troops by virtue of the armistice of the 12th of August shall be evacuated by the said troops after the ratification of peace, and the said troops shall immediately withdraw beyond the limits previously defined. The Government of His Majesty the King of Italy assumes the charge of a portion of the debt attaching to the territories ceded by the present treaty, which is fixed at 35 million florins, currency, to be paid in 11 successive installments, within a limit of 23 months, in the manner and according to the forms prescribed by the additional article hereunto annexed. The Monte-Lombardo-Venetian, with its 3½ million florins of assets, and 66 million florins of liabilities, passes entirely to the Government of his Majesty the King of Italy. The Government of his Majesty the King of Italy succeeds to the rights and obligations arising out of contracts regularly entered into by the Austrian Administration for the benefit of the ceded territory. The Austrian Government is bound to reimburse all sums which have been paid into the Austrian treasury by Lombardo-Venetian subjects, communes, public establishments and religious corporations, whether as deposits or as caution money. The Italian Government shall in the like manner be bound to return to Austrian subjects the amounts they may have paid into the the Monte-Lombardo-Venetian Treasury. The Government of his Majesty the King of Italy adopts and confirms the railway concessions granted by the Austrian Government upon the ceded territories, in all their particulars and for their entire duration. From the date of the exchange of ratifications of the present treaty the Italian Government assumes all the rights and responsibilities of the Austrian Government in respect of the before-mentioned railway concessions upon the ceded territories. Until other and ulterior arrangements, the total receipts of the two systems of railway north and south of the Alps are accepted for the lines situate within the ceded territories as the estimate of gross revenue upon which is based the kilometre guarantee. A special convention between the contracting parties with participation of the railway companies interested, without reserve of time and with full liberty to all parties, shall regulate the mode of separating the systems north and south of the Alps.

Lombardo-Venetian subjects domiciled upon the ceded territory will enjoy, during one year, after previous declaration before the competent authority, full and entire liberty to export their movable property, free of duty, and to withdraw with their families to the States of His Imperial Royal Apostolic Majesty, in which case they will preserve their Austrian citizenship. They will be at liberty to retain their landed property upon Lombardo-Venetian territory.

The same rights will belong to natives of Venetia living in the other provinces of the Austrian Empire. Those who avail themselves of these stipulations shall in no way be molested in their persons or their property situated in the respective States on account of their option.

The above period of one year is extended to two years in the case of subjects, 'natives' of the ceded territory, who, at the time of the ratification of the present treaty, may live out of the territory of the Austrian monarchy. Natives of the ceded territory who are in the Austrian army will immediately be discharged from service and sent to their homes.

It is understood that those among them who declare their wish to remain in the Imperial service will not on that account be molested, either in their person or property. The same guarantees are assured to the civil functionaries, natives of the ceded territory, who shall have manifested their intention of continuing in the offices which they hold in the Austrian service.

The regular civil and military pensions, chargeable upon the Lombardo-Venetian Treasuries, remain payable to those entitled to them, and eventually to their widows and children, and will be paid in future by the Italian Government.

The archives containing titles to property, the administrative and judicial documents concerning the ceded territory, and the objects of art appertaining to the same existing among the archives of the Austrian Empire will be handed over to the Commissioners of His Majesty the King of Italy as soon as possible.

All the treaties and conventions previously concluded between His Majesty the King of Italy and His Majesty the Emperor of Austria will be confirmed in all that is not annulled by the present treaty. Nevertheless, the two contracting parties engage themselves to submit those treaties and conventions, in the course of the year, to a general revision, in order to introduce in the same, by common accord, those modifications which may be considered beneficial in the interest of the two countries. Navigation upon the Lake of Garda is free, subject to the particular regulations of the ports and the littoral police.

A convention for the purpose of settling the necessary measures to be taken for the prevention and repression of smuggling shall be concluded between Austria and Italy within the space of one year after the date of the exchange of ratifications of the present treaty.

The Italian Government raises all sequestrations upon the private properties of the Italian Ex-Princes, without, however, foregoing the State dues and the one-third charges upon the said properties.

In order to contribute as much as possible to the reëstablishment of peace His Majesty the King of Italy and His Majesty the Emperor of Austria declare and undertake that within their respective territories, and within the countries restored or ceded no person compromised on account of recent events in the Peninsula, to whatever class or condition he may belong, shall be prosecuted, molested, or disturbed either in his person or in his property on account of his conduct or his political opinions.

The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Vienna, within the space of fifteen days, or sooner if possible."

ROME.

Trouble with the Foreign Legion at Rome.

Paris (Oct. 10,) Correspondence of the London Times.

There is trouble at Rome about the celebrated Antibes Legion. That renowned corps was at first formed of such bad materials that numbers of the men deserted and others had to be expelled. We were then informed that a much better quality of recruits had been obtained, and in due time the force was sent to Rome. It appears that the legionaries imagined they were to be *corps d'élite*, the special guards of the Pope, and they showed strong symptoms of dissatisfaction when ordered to march to Viterbo as garrison of that place. Gen. KANZLER, however, who is a soldier and a respectable man, too good for the service he is in, very properly stands up for discipline, and he insisted on his order being obeyed. In this he was supported by Gen. MONTEBELLO, who, notwithstanding the high character given to the Legion in certain quarters, was not at all anxious to have them associating with his soldiers at Rome. It appears now that the Legion has shown a mutinous spirit, and the probabilities are that it will give more trouble than it is worth and will have to be broken up. Such, at least, is the tenor of accounts that reach me from a person usually well-informed on Roman matters. The Pontiff is not lucky with his foreign mercenaries. As regards his subjects, they from the very first have looked upon the Antibes Legion with feelings of strong aversion. And neither military discipline nor Papal piety can approve the manner in which, as we learn from a French paper, these new protectors of the Holy See instead, when they arrived at Viterbo, on having the figure of the Archangle Michael replaced on the point of their flagstaves by the Imperial eagle. They also demand to have the French national colors on their flag.

Unless it had been a body guard to the Pope—whose personal safety, however, is in no conceivable case likely to be endangered—it was useless forming the Legion. If fighting came, either with the Italian or with the Roman people in insurrection, a thousand men, whether they fought under the wing of an eagle or of an archangel, could serve but to be slaughtered. The Legion must be looked upon as a mere make-believe of protection, intended to produce a certain moral effect, and to sooth the anxious souls of devout Papists with the idea that, though the Imperial troops leave Rome, the Pontiff is not left without French defenders. Perhaps the Antibes battalion is intended as the outward visible sign of that "protection of France" which the circular of the 16th of September announced that "the Emperor left at Rome as guarantee of security for the Holy Father."

MEXICO.

A Severe Battle near Saltillo—The Liberals Defeated—The Imperialists about to Move on Monterey—Canales Still at Matamoras—Reported Order for his Arrest.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Oct. 24.

Brownsville dates to the 19th have been received. JUAREZ is in Chihuahua, not yet having gone to Monterey. There is no truth in the report that MEJIA had attacked Monterey; all was quiet in the city. ESCOBEDO still remains there. TREVINO had gone toward San Luis Potosi, with 2,000 men, to look after MEJIA, who was reported at the latter place invested by Liberals. TOPIA was *en route* to Matamoras with 1,000 men.

A private letter, received in Brownville, announced a severe battle near Saltillo, resulting in the defeat of the Liberals under NARANJO and MARTINEZ. This victory literally placed Saltillo in the hands of the Imperialists, who were daily expected in Monterey.

A long dispatch is said recently to have been received from NAPOLEON, which had the effect of halting some French troops that were about embarking, and others were ordered to prepare for active service.

Confidence in CANALES' ability to hold Matamoras was increasing. His forces were said to be fifteen hundred strong, most of whom were boys.

It is reported on good authority that JUAREZ directed the arrest of CANALES and HINOJOSA, and their trial by court-martial. It is reported that he has also ordered the arrest of CARAVAJAL for granting such terms to MEJIA and the people of Matamoras.

There is nothing new from CORTINA.

The Imperialists Losing Ground--The Tehuantepec Steamship and Railroad Company--The War with the Indians in Yucatan--Death of Gen. Traugberg--Departure of the Belgian Officers.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

HAVANA, Saturday, Oct. 20.

Advices from Mexico to the 9th, and Vera Cruz to the 13th inst., have been received. The situation of the Empire is daily growing worse. It has latterly lost Guaymas, Hermosillo, Ures, Llanos, Zongolica and other places of less importance.

The *Ere Nouvelle* announces that on the 6th an important conference took place at the palace at Chapultepec, upon the most efficacious means to obtain funds for the Treasury, and a Committee was appointed to draw up a report, which was all that was accomplished.

The *Estaffette* says a Council of Ministers met on the 6th. MAXIMILIAN presided. Questions of the gravest importance were submitted to the Council.

It was rumored that LARRAMZAR, Minister of the Treasury, was to be removed.

A convoy with treasure to the amount of $3,000,000 left on the 8th for Vera Cruz.

Letters from Tampico assert that the Liberals had formally taken possession of the lands of MANUEL ONOFRE PAREDES, and were selling the cattle at $2 a head and yokes of oxen at $5, and offering the lands for sale at analagous prices; and for this latter object had sent agents to the United States soliciting purchasers.

Tulancingo is being put into a state of defence.

VICENTE MARTINEZ and several of his men were arrested in the vicinity of Tlalpam on the 8th, by orders of Gen. O'HARAN, and shot the same day.

The Liberal Chief at Apam, ANTONIO PEREZ, discovered a concealed store of three hundred muskets, and had raised and equipped two hundred men.

A communication has been in circulation, says *La Patria*, directed by the representations of MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, of New-York, and Don RAMON CLARTE, of the Louisiana Company, to the Minister of Public Works, setting forth, among other things, that a new impulse was about to be given to the labors of the inter-oceanic road at Tehuantepec, in order to finish them before April 1, 1869; and the Company had effected a pecuniary arrangement with M. O. ROBERTS; and in consequence of this arrangement, and for the better service of the undertaking, the residence of the Directing Board had been changed from New-Orleans to New-York, changing the name to the Louisiana Steamship and Railroad Company of Tehuantepec; but as the consent of the Company was necessary, J. P. O. SULLIVAN, the attorney for Mr. ROBERTS, had arrived at the capital in order to obtain it.

The Belgian officers, whose term of service was up, had left for Europe.

On the 12th about 900 soldiers of different French Corps d'Armée, arrived at Vera Cruz. The Eighty-first Corps was also expected from the interior. This body would be the first to return to France.

Yellow and typhoid fever, with chills and ague, were raging at Cordova, and had caused such a panic that many families had emigrated.

In Yucatan the war between castes still continues, and from what may be gathered from the meagre reports the Indians have thus far obtained the advantage.

At the capture of Ures by the Liberals the Imperial Gen. TRANGBERG was killed.

HAVANA.

Purchase of United States Monitors—Movements of the Captain-General—Arrest and Suicide of Three Notorious Robbers.

HAVANA, Saturday, Oct. 20.

It is said that this Government has purchased of the United States two monitors at an expense of $2,000,000, and, as the Government has no available funds, two wealthy merchants of this city, TRULUETA and BARO, have gone security for the amount.

The Captain-General has been lately making a personal inspection of the fortifications and barracks of Havana. He went this morning on a visit to Matamoras, and has accepted an invitation to Cardenas. His successor, Gen. MANZANO is expected on the 28th, and LERSUNDI will probably leave on the 30th inst.

Some time ago, three persons belonging for ten years past to a noted band of robbers on this island, known as the "Prietos," made their escape to Honduras. The government there arrested them on suspicion, and finally granted their extradition to the Cuban government. A vessel of war was sent to Trujillo to bring them here for punishment, but hearing of its arrival they committed suicide.

The Captain-General to be Relieved—Celebration of the Queen's Birthday.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Oct. 24.

Havana dates of the 15th say it is freely reported that Captain-General LERSUNDI will soon be relieved, and that his successor left Madrid on the 10th instant.

The Queen's birthday was celebrated as a holiday. About ten thousand troops were reviewed by the Captain-General in the presence of forty thousand people.

CHINA.

Death of Capt. Townsend, of the United States Steamer Wachusett—Loss of the Brig Swiftsure—Redress Demanded for the Outrages on French missionaries.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Oct. 23.

Capt. TOWNSEND, of the United States steamer *Wachusetts*, died on the 15th of August at Shanghae.

The brig *Swiftsure* struck on a bar at New-Chewang and was totally lost, on the 10th of August.

The Chinese Government has declined all responsibility for the outrages on the French missionaries in Corea, and has expressed the intention of remaining neutral if steps are taken to obtain redress. It is supposed that while demanding redress the French Admiral will take the opportunity of exacting a commercial treaty.

FIRE AT NASHVILLE.

Loss a Million of Dollars—Large Portion of the City Destroyed.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, Oct. 24.

A fire broke out here this morning, destroying a million dollars' worth of property, including the *Banner* newspaper office, the large drug-house of YARGAN & Co., LOUISSAN'S billiard saloon, the drug-house of HASLOCK & Co., and many smaller establishments, scattered among which were a number of law offices and private apartments.

The fire was not checked until 3 o'clock this morning. It has destroyed everything south of Front and Cedar streets, from Cherry-street to Printer's Alley, and thence extended to Deadrick-street, doing considerable damage. MORSE'S photograph gallery, well-known to the army of the Cumberland, was entirely consumed. A man sleeping up stairs broke his leg by leaping to the street.

A number of old lankmarks of Nashville are gone.

MORE ROUGH WEATHER.

Disaster to the Ship Fortuna.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 24.

The Hanoverian ship *Fortuna*, from Liverpool for New-York, with a general cargo of merchandise and salt, encountered a hurricane on the 3d and 4th insts., in lat. 31° 54', long. 64° 05', and on the 6th was abandoned in a sinking condition. All hands were rescued by the ship *Winged Hunter*, from Calcutta, and arrived at this port to-day.

An Unknown Brig Sunk.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Oct. 24.

Arrived, brig *Muscovado*, nineteen days from Demerara, for Baltimore, with sugar. She makes the following report: Passed yesterday, fifteen miles southeast of False Cape, N. C., a hermaphrodite brig, sunk in fifteen fathoms of water; masts all gone.

Loss of the Brig I. West.

Capt. HUTCHINGS, of the brig *I. West*, abandoned at sea, reports: Sailed from Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 23 and Hampton Roads Oct. 5, having been in the latter harbor in distress, with a cargo of lumber, bound to Saco. Oct. 17, in lat. 35° 52', long. 73° 50', while lying-to in a gale from N. E., was dismasted and filled with water. Oct. 21, in lat. 37°, long. 72° 30', was fallen in with by British bark *Contest*, Capt. SCOTT, from Rio Janeiro for New-York, and were taken off, after being four days and four nights on the wreck.

Fire at Salem, Mass.—One Person Smothered to Death.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 24.

The ship-chandlery shop of WM. P. GOODHUE, in Salem, took fire to-day from ignition of kerosene oil, and WILLIAM GRAY was smothered to death and GEORGE DAVISON badly burned.

SOUTHERN POLITICS.

The Constitutional Amendment Discussed—Opinion of Prominent Leaders of the Rebellion—What An Anti-Secessionist Said—The Repudiationists Rebuked—Religious Revival—The Cotton Crop and Railroad Freights—Advance in Steamboat Charges.

From Our Own Correspondent.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Friday, Oct. 19, 1866.

In my last letter I sketched the principal objections which those who represent popular opinion in this section entertain and express in reference to the adoption by the Southern States to the pending Amendment to the Constitution.

Although the returns from the Northern elections would seem to give very great additional force to the counsels of the TIMES—the force which the imminence of danger lends to a chance of escape—I cannot say that I see any evidence of a disposition to adopt the amendment, and try, not how far it will abate the rage of the Radicals, but how far it will mitigate the hostility of the masses whose votes give the Radicals their power. As I have already remarked, the objection to the change in the basis of representation might be much more easily overcome than that to the disfranchising section. In all the various and varied discussions of the subject at which I have "assisted," this portion of the proposed law is the part which all profess to be unable to swallow, even though all are convinced that the probabilities are very strong that they will be compelled to gulp it down with still other and more noxious ingredients added to the distasteful *bolus*. There is not anybody of any class who does not recognize fully the terrors of the fate which the infuriated Radicals have the power to force upon the country; nor is there anybody who has any idea that the reality will be one iota less oppressive than what is anticipated. But when any one urges the adoption of the amendment as the demand of the Northern voters on which they insist as an essential to conciliation, and which once conceded they will make the Radicals withdraw their opposition and cease their oppression, he is always met by the statement that the Northern voters have not recorded any such promise; but that, on the contrary, they have given a fresh lease of unlimited power to STEVENS, BROWNLOW and BUTLER, and that for the next two years the people could not, even if they would, change the rulers they have chosen, or interfere with the policy they have preferred; and this being the case, it is vain for the Southern people to do anything but submit. They think, and they say, it is better to submit to their fate than to assist in its preparation. The most moderate, the most anxious for an end of strife, and the most ready to concede prejudices or preferences to have peace, speak and counsel as I have described. It is the absence of any reasonable hope that anything the South can do would satisfy the Radicals, which causes the present melancholy unanimity in favor of non-action, entire inertia, bearing all that comes, but making no effort to "turn away wrath."

If there were anything approaching a certainty that the passage of the amendment would restore the South, and relieve the people from any more exactions, giving them their rights as citizens of coequal States, the chief men of those who are to be disfranchised by the third section would be most prominent in their advice to close the bargain, pay the price, and secure peace. Indeed of all those who talk on the subject, they are the readiest to yield. With one or two exceptions, the men who were really prominent leaders in the rebellion have retired altogether from public life, and have sedulously avoided any participation in politics, refusing the use of their names for office of all sorts, and declining to speak at public meetings, in order that their names should not prejudice injuriously the popular effort for reconciliation and reconstruction.

I know most of those in this State who are called "prominent rebels," and have heard several of them express their opinions quite recently on the subject of this amendment. They do not think it just or right to require an unrepresented people to sanction a law in the making of which they were not permitted to share; to treat them as the inhabitants of a conquered province on all things relating to their welfare and interests, only recognizing them as citizens of one of the United States when they are compelled to exercise sovereignty in changing the organic law of the Union. They do not recognize any right in any State or number of States to make the enjoyment by the South of her rights under the Constitution conditional on the acceptance of any terms dictated by a Congress from which she was excluded; and they do not believe that any concession the South could make would induce the Radicals to cry "Hold, enough!" But so far as they are individually affected by the amendment, I have not heard one speak who is not willing to consent to perpetual disfranchisement, if by so doing he can assure the security and happiness of the people.

There is no affectation or make-believe in this. It is perfectly sincere. Those who were the leaders of the rebellion, (I allude to the political leaders,) have no reason to wish to be elected to office. Most, if not all of them, surrendered their political ambition when they surrendered their swords at Appomatox and Greensboro', and certainly no subsequent event has occurred to restore it. They are as a class financially ruined. They must work to provide for themselves and families, and they know of old that as a lucrative profession politics are not desirable. There is no necessity for special legislation to exclude them from office. The men who represented the South before the war, and who led the Southern armies while it lasted, concur in the prudence of their retirement, and think that for them there is a wide sphere of usefulness outside of the arena of politics and offie.

I allude to them to relieve them from the probable imputation of using their influence against the amendment. I believe positively that if to-morrow they could be persuaded that by their consent to the third section the people could secure peace and freedom, they would earnestly urge them to do so. I know that many prominent men whom it effects would take this course, and I am persuaded that they all would agree to it.

It is the people who object—the masses, whom it does not touch—and their objection is based upon the honorable unwillingness to attempt to purchase rights at the expense of those they honor and have trusted, and upon the hopelessness that the attempt would be successful.

When they are told that they should remember that by rebellion they forfeited their rights, and that, being vanquished, they must accept any terms which their conquerors, represented by the dominant party in Congress, may impose, they answer that they know that, and that they intend to submit quietly to whatever may be their destiny. If they are but inhabitants of "rebel territories," they ask what power or right have they to amend the Constitution or exercise the power vested in independent States? If, on the contrary, the rebel States never were out of the Union, and are now legally possessed of all the rights and privileges which belong to them as States, what power or right have a majority of the States to hold them in *limbo*, if they decline to accept terms which they dislike, however mild or magnanimous they might be, if offered by a conqueror to a conquered subject. To this it is answered, the North requires this as a guarantee of future good behavior and as atonement for past error. It is the *ultimatum* of the Northern people. The prompt acceptance of it promises peace, and its rejection will give full swing to the Radicals. This argument is met at once by adducing the evidence of all the leading Radicals to the effect that the acceptance of the Amendment will *not* put an end to the conflict; that it is not the *ultimatum* or anything like an *ultimatum*, but that a great deal more must be done by the South, before she shall be admitted to equal rights in the Union. BUTLER so said distinctly throughout his recent stumping tour. Mr. STEVENS so said in his speeches in Pennsylvania. Mr. FORNEY so said and wrote. All the Philadelphia "Loyalists" so said, whenever they had an opportunity, and the States who heard them, and whose votes they spoke expressly to influence, sustained their declaration at the polls by increased majorities. This is almost a *verbatim* report of a discussion which took place this week, at which I was present, and in which prominent rebels and prominent anti-Secessionists took part. One of the latter remarked to me: "We are *in extremis*, dying of our wounds. We have tried all the remedies presented to us, and hoped they would cure as was promised. Do not seek to torture our last moments by a hopeless amputation, which we are to perform ourselves. Let us die whole, if die we must. If it were certain it would restore us we might consent; but when we know, and are assured by those who know best that it will do no good, let us enjoy the few moments of ease from pain which are granted by mortification."

The repudiation-of-private-debts party are holding meetings, passing resolutions, making speeches, and preparing instructions to members of the Legislature. They need "relief," and that urgently. They think it equitable and just that creditors should be compelled, by what they call *law*, to abandon half of their claims, and that the State should engage to pay the other half. A., who sold his property to B., taking B.'s note for the purchase money, should lose half of his debt, even though it be all he has. B. should keep the property, and A. should be taxed in common with the rest of the people to pay the other half. This would be relief with a vengeance. I am happy to say that the Grand Jury of the county in which this city is situated, at their recent session, included a rebuke of this swindling in their presentments, and all honest men must approve their action. Real relief will be found in a faithful effort to be honest and just, and not in an attempt to defraud and swindle, and call it legal.

An unprecedented religious revival is going on in different parts of the State among all denominations of Christians. Thousands of young men and women are joining the Church, and though the movement is so widespread, there is none of that unhealthy excitement which so often disfigures revivals, and shakes faith in the steadfastness of those who come under its influence.

The cotton crop is coming forward, as it is ginned and baled, and is bringing here from 35 to 40 cents per pound, according to quality.

The tax and railroad freights materially diminish this remunerative price. To send a bale of cotton to Savannah from the cotton region requires an outlay of from $20 to $22. As the planters have not the money to pay this sum they are necessarily obliged to sell to speculators at a reduced price, so that the advantages of the high market do not accrue to the poor producer. Since the war, on the pretext of their large losses and great outlay for repairs, &c., and the depreciated currency, the railroad companies have all disregarded the provisions of their charters which limit their freight charges. Like your street railroads, they charge what they please and laugh at statute law. Here is a measure of "relief," to which the Legislature might address itself with advantage. To make things worse the steamship lines from New-York and Philadelphia have raised their rates, at least so I was informed by a merchant who has bought a large stock of goods at the North. QUONDAM.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Safe Steamships—The Loss of the Steamer Evening Star.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The accounts of the disaster of the *Evening Star* having been published, so far as we may expect them until an investigation by authority be made, we deem it proper to make what use we may of the terribly instructive lesson on ship-building the disaster affords.

It seems from all reports that the ship was not inferior to most others in design or construction. Nor is the foundering unexampled; on the contrary, not many months ago two English steamships, the *London* and *Amalia*, foundered in the same way, in weather less violent, one of them losing nearly all on board. The cause of foundering, in the three cases, appears to have been the weakness of the deck-lights, hatchways, gangways, &c., which was such that when seas were shipped the water broke through into the cabin and engine-rooms and put out the fires, so that the pumps could not be worked or the vessel kept under control.

There are, however, some points in the case of the *Evening Star*, which indicate weakness of the hull. The main steam-pipe was broken some hours before the vessel sank. As the steam-pipe is long, and has a slip joint, its breaking, or even working so as to break, indicates a greater movement out of line than could have occurred without the boilers were loosened from their fastenings, or the hull very much strained. At a later hour the steam-pipe of the donkey-engine was also broken; this is a further evidence of general weakness. But it is not therefore to be presumed, in view of all the evidence, that this ship was not as strong as ships generally are. The weakness is rather an evidence of the general weakness of ships, and their liability to founder whenever the sea runs so high as to break over them.

We have conversed with builders on this subject confidentially, and found that they are not absolute masters of the design and construction of ships, and do not carry out their own views, but yield to the necessities imposed by competition. So we believe, the owners yield to the baleful influence of competition. While it costs less to carry in cheap ships than in safe ships, and passengers are ignorant of the dangers they incur, and too considerate of the differences in the charges for passage, it will be difficult, if not impossible, to make a fair profit by building and working safe ships. This is the great cause of all the losses that occur at sea, where the ships do not touch bottom. A ship may be made so strong that no violence of wind and sea can make her take in water, though her machinery and spars be rendered useless.

It has been proposed by theorists, and to some extent it has been practiced, to divide vessels into water-tight compartments. Many steamships have bulkheads dividing them into five or six water-tight compartments. A British naval officer, some years ago, proposed to make separate entrances from the decks to the between-decks and the hold, so that if the hold were full of water the between-decks might be dry, and keep the ship afloat. It has been proposed to make every state-room water-tight, so that their united buoyancy might keep the ship afloat even if her cabins were filled and she were as low in the water as a monitor.

These plans, it is allowed, are seriously inconvenient, and highly expensive. The water-tight bulkheads are troublesome when loading and unloading; the separate hatchways to the three stories into which a ship is divided, would be decidedly inconvenient, and the water-tight state-rooms would hardly attract passengers who are accustomed to the "splendor" of first-class hotels and "floating palaces." In some all of us are partly to blame, but none are wholly to blame.

But who can remedy this evil? Men who have money to give for the public good can remedy it by building ships as they ought to be built, but they will surely lose their money if they try to do it. Nevertheless, others will save more than they will lose, and they will be rewarded by the general well-being. [illegible] will not make such liberal sacrifices for the public good, we [illegible] the Government [illegible] owners to pay damages in all cases [illegible] give notice [illegible] the owner," and [illegible] their owners. A general law, that every life should be paid for at $5,000 or more, and that carriers should give security before they are licensed, would make it for their interest to carry safely; and then ships would be built with all the means of safety we have referred to, and whatever other means might be devised by inventors, on the demand of men who had such interests at stake.

Such a system of life assurance would infinitely more contribute to safety than the vindictive laws which threaten to punish as manslaughterers the ignorant men whose incompetency may cause disasters, or seem to cause them. We have heard losses of ships attributed to the incompetence of their officers; but if all their officers were lost overboard, ships ought not to sink. The sinking of a ship is determined in the room where she is designed, and so determined because the designer is ordered to make a cheap ship; and this order is given because the owner is not a charitable man of great wealth, who is willing to expend his fortune for the safety of his brethren, but a mere money-getter like most of us.

We should take men as we find them, and not ask or expect more than they will do. They will obey the laws of trade, with a view to profit, therefore we should modify the laws of trade, at least so far as the safety of life requires them to be modified; and, as it really seems necessary, we should abridge the liberty of passengers and carriers to bargain without regard to safety.

Inspection of ships and boilers is of little use. The Inspectors are often incompetent. The authorities that appoint them are often incompetent to judge of their fitness, even if they honestly endeavor to "give" such appointments to the fittest men. But if carriers be forced to become life insurers, they will carry on their business so as to make the utmost profit by attaining the utmost safety.

The Excise Law.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is a powerful combination known as the Liquor Dealers' Association, with its headquarters in this City, which has for many years exerted a great, and often a controlling influence in nominating and electing members of the Legislature, and municipal and State officers. No man can receive its support who is not opposed to all laws that restrain or regulate the traffic in liquor. It was this influence that compelled the Democratic Convention at Albany to nominate Mr. HOFFMAN for Governor, he having avowed his opposition to the Metropolitan Excise Law and his full sympathy with the liquor dealers.

In 1862 this Association numbered 71,000 members in this State. A secret circular addressed to the individual members just before the election, reads thus:

"As a member of the New-York Liquor Dealers' Society, you are under obligations to vote for such candidates as they may select, if you wish to retain the advantage of membership."

In this City a circular was issued which says:

"We now number in this City TEN THOUSAND active and energetic men, all legal voters; and knowing as we do the power we can exercise through the ballot-box toward redressing our wrongs if we act in concert, we have resolved to pledge ourselves to act in unison and concert, as one man, upon all questions that can in any way affect our interests, and to support no candidate for office who cannot give us satisfactory assurance that he is in favor of the immediate repeal of the oppressive Excise Law as it now exists."

The intimate connection between unrestrained liquor selling and crime in our City has been presented from time to time by our Grand Juries. In 1858, Recorder BARNARD, in his charge to the Grand Jury, says:

"If any cases of the violation of the Excise Law were brought before them, it would be their duty to find indictments, and help to check that monstrous evil—the indiscriminate sale of spirits, by day and night—in all parts of the City. The Liquor Law also provided penalties for the adulteration of liquors, and it would be safe to say that at least nine-tenths of the liquors sold in New-York were adulterated with the most deleterious poisons."

In 1856 the Grand Jury say, in a presentment to the Court:

"The Grand Jury cannot close their labors without presenting to the Court and to the public the important fact, that a very large portion of the business which has occupied its attention has arisen from the sale and use of intoxicating liquors.

Nearly all the cases for murder and assault and battery which have been investigated—and the number has been great—have been found to spring from these causes."

The Grand Jury of June 22, 1860, say:

"The Grand Jury would be blind to the circumstances attending most of the cases of crime they have considered did they not trace their origin to the indiscriminate sale and use of intoxicating liquors, and to the prevalent spirit of lawlessness induced by classes and associations engaged in the liquor traffic, or conspiracy to obstruct the enforcement of the statutes respecting it."

Again in 1864 we find the following presentment:

"The Grand Jury turn from the sad details of crime they have been compelled to investigate, with a profound conviction that all attempts to repress or punish vice and crime will prove comparatively fruitless so long as the flood-gates of intemperance are open night and day. Our Criminal Courts are powerless for the protection of society with 8,000 or 10,000 lawless and irresponsible dealers in intoxicating drinks arrayed against them, and multiplying their victims by tens of thousands. It is futile to tamper with the results while ignoring the causes of abounding iniquity. Under all civilized Governments the traffic in intoxicating drinks is carefully hedged about and restrained by law; the burdens it everywhere imposes on society in the increase of pauperism, taxation and crime are partially compensated by the exaction of heavy license fees; and under all well-ordered Governments no statutes are more rigidly enforced than those relating to excise. In this City, on the contrary, the traffickers in liquor openly defy its enforcement. The same attitude of defiance has been maintained for seven years, thus withholding a million of dollars or more from the Treasury."

All efforts to enforce the Excise Law of 1857 having failed in consequence of the hostility of the liquor dealers and of Judges who sympathized with them—the friends of good order succeeded, after meeting the most strenuous opposition from the liquor dealers, in passing the

METROPOLITAN EXCISE LAW.

This law was in operation about two months with the most salutary results—and although not fully enforced, the arrests for intoxication and disorderly conduct on Sunday, as compared with the same months of 1865 were as follows:

May, 1865	503	May, 1866	257
June, 1865	575	June, 1866	255

In consequence of Judge CARDOZO's decision and injunctions the enforcement of the law was suspended after the month of June, and we find the following reports of arrests for Sundays in July:

July, 1865	779	July, 1866	748

The friends of the Sabbath and good order in this City and throughout the State, should be reminded that the liquor dealers have avowed the bitterest hostility to the present Excise Law, and their determination to vote only for such men for the next Legislature as will use every effort to repeal the law. Let this effort be met by those who are in favor of wholesome restraints upon the liquor traffic, especially on Sunday, with a determination to sustain the law.

Yours, &c., W.

City Corruption.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mr. PARTON's article in the *North American*, and Mr. BEECHER's political and moral address of yesterday in Brooklyn, ought to admonish the good people of this City to beware of the abyss on the verge of which they now stand.

These two gentlemen of high moral and intellectual attainments, without any political aspirations, come manfully forward and show, in clear and unmistakable language, the danger that threatens all persons of any merit, virtue or property. They expose the unprincipled character of the *servants* of the people; their unscrupulous use of public money, their rottenness and corruption in all that relates to the well-being, prosperity and financial soundness of the community.

They have sounded the trumpet—let us on then to the charge. Let us teach these vile swindlers at the next election, that their day is over—that this Republican Government of ours was instituted to reward virtue, and talent, and industry; not to compensate crime and make vice the road to preferment, and wealth, and honor.

Will not our people arouse themselves? Will they not make one bold push to snatch office from the hands of men who dishonor it? Or, do they wish to be plundered? Do they enjoy the fearful spectacle of corruption that everywhere surrounds them in the political atmosphere of this City? Are they sunk so low as to admire the dexterity of knavery and the base cunning of intrigue?

For one I have hopes of better things and more prosperous times, but I sometimes am fearful that we shall not see them until [illegible] says, "we have ripened to that [illegible] at which the worst examples cease [illegible]." L.

[illegible]

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your edition [illegible] you [illegible] good [illegible] to allude to me approvingly in connection with the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and suggesting some action on my part in relation to one of the many nuisances chronic and *sui generis* to Broadway.

The good opinion of a great intellectual agent like the TIMES, in working out the problem of civilization in our free country, is something to be proud of; but if I know myself—and I think I do—the principle of my humble and insufficient labors as a defender of the brute creation has a higher aim than human approbation.

Were the public aware, as the officers of this Society are, of the frightful and demoralizing cruelties unceasingly inflicted on the dumb servants of mankind—the transportation of cattle, for example, all the way from Missouri to this City, without a moment's rest, food or water, rendering those which survive blind of fever and mad with thirst and hunger; only on their arrival here to be stored for a day or two longer, until their owner finds time to follow them; then to be driven to the shambles, and murdered in the most revolting manner, not unfrequently; and finally to be served upon the tables of Christian men and women, the flesh inflamed and diseased to an almost poisoning degree—were the public, I say, conscious of these sickening details, I feel assured that they would be aroused from their apathy, thoughtlessness and indifference to the sufferings of God's inferior creatures; and the poor brute would obtain from their fears, what is denied them by reason of their miseries. It was but a few days ago that an individual boasted through the public Press that he had transported one hundred head of cattle all the way from Western Missouri in ten days!

This avowal so brands the devilish act of barbarity that comment is needless.

Will the generous and enterprising merchants, tradesmen and mechanics of our metropolis—will the beautiful, virtuous and refined matrons and daughters of this great abode of wealth and fashion cast their eyes, almost any day, over their right shoulders as they drive to the Park, and observe the barren pens, where are imprisoned, without plea of crime, hundreds of beeves vainly striving to extract from the rocky soil a single blade of grass or drop of water?

If they will—if they *can* contemplate these starving creatures without a shudder of commiseration for their sad fate, then is the nation founded by the great and good WASHINGTON in greater peril than any it has yet passed through.

But I will not permit myself to believe that Americans, native or naturalized, will longer suffer the cry of the agonized dumb beast to rise unnoticed to the ear of Heaven, now that the excuse of thoughtlessness or ignorance of their condition has been removed through the merciful instrumentality of this Society. Lend us your potent assistance.

Touching the condition of Broadway, the Society is doing all that it is possible to do for man and beast; but in presence of the gigantic evils, resulting from a bad system of municipal government, along with worse rulers, I for one despair of everything but ruin, unless our citizens will rise in their might and reform it altogether. This Society totally repudiates all political bias or affiliations whatever.

To show how helpless I am, as well as most other unofficial citizens, in the correction of abuses, I some time since called on the Street Commissioner with a statement of the obstructions in the Fifth-avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets.

At this particular spot was a vast mound of earth, extending out into that great highway; and where it had been standing about a year, or until shrubs and trees had begun to take root and gave promise, if left undisturbed, to afford a fine growth of timber. Directly opposite to this a vast pile of bricks had been erected, which seemed to strive to rival the assurance and proportions of its neighbor, leaving but a very narrow passage between them for the countless vehicles which visit that locality. It was in the capacity of a servant of this Society—with a view to the prevention of the cruelty inflicted on the dense mass of horses daily jammed at that point by reason of these obstructions, that I called on the Street Commissioner with a respectful remonstrance, and was abruptly, if not discourteously, received and dismissed by that dignitary, with the assurance that he would do nothing in the matter, because the law gives to everybody the right to occupy one-third of all the streets, on both sides, and at the same time.

I have not looked for this law, but if it exist it is simply outrageous. I have the honor to be

Your most obedient servant,

HENRY BERGH.

Baggage Expresses.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I fully agree in all your correspondent of yesterday, who signs himself "Traveller," says, and especially all that about the New-Jersey Railroad Company. It is very poorly managed, as he says. I, being a commuter and almost daily traveler on that road, probably know as much, if not more, than "Traveller" does about it. They have professed lately to run a ferry boat every five minutes from New-York to Jersey City and back. Sometimes five and oftener ten minutes intervene between the sailing of boats. At Jersey City there are three slips for landing their boats. The 7:15 train, from New-Brunswick, arrives at about 20 minutes before 9, (late enough surely,) and perhaps while the passengers are trying to determine which boat goes out first it has gone—sometimes from one slip and sometimes from the other. I might enumerate many more such instances, but one is sufficient. C.

Baggage Expresses.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 23, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The article in your paper of yesterday relating to the abuses of the baggage expresses—Studley's in particular—leads me to state my own experience. Twelve days since, Studley's Express took my check for a trunk on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. I have not yet seen the trunk nor can I get any information concerning it, except that it would be sent the "next day." I wish that every one who has had any trouble of the kind would publish it, as it is a duty they owe to the public. H. R.

Non-Residents and Our City Schools.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An article appears in your issue of the 22d inst., over the signature of "A Citizen of New-York," in relation to our public school system, complaining of the injustice of not allowing the children of parents—who are "residents of the City in all the legal attributes of the citizen," and who "own and rent property, transact daily business, pay taxes, and share in all the other burdens imposed on the citizen"—to attend our public schools.

Justice to our public school system demands the fullest explanation, and, for the information of "A Citizen of New-York," and all others interested, I beg leave to submit the resolution passed on Oct. 4, 1865, at the session of the Board of Education on that day, by which it may be seen whether "it is only when some local official interferes with the liberal exercise of the public bounty that the citizen occasionally finds an obstacle in his way when he seeks to share in the beneficence of the State laws."

The resolution, as passed on the above date, and by which all "local officers" have to be governed, reads thus:

Resolved, That section 190 of the by-laws be amended so as to read as follows: "No pupil other than an actual resident of the City of New-York shall be allowed to attend any school under the control of this Board." This by-law to take effect on the 1st day of January, 1866.

Resolved, That the Clerk be and he hereby is directed to notify the Principals of schools of the adoption of this by-law, and that the President and Clerk, and the Superintendent of schools take the necessary measures to enforce it.

The generalities indulged in by "A Citizen of New-York," are, in my opinion, groundless. It is only necessary to prove that the parents of children are residents of the City and County of New-York to claim for the children the right of free education at the expense of the City of New-York.

The resolution is not intended to deprive the resident of any right, but it is intended that the non-resident shall not enjoy the immunities of our school system where other sections neglect, and where they have the right and power to make the necessary provision for the education of their children.

If "A Citizen of New-York" exercises his right of franchise in the City of New-York, he is a citizen of New-York. If not, then no local school officer can give him the right to send his children to our public schools.

JOHN STRATTON,
Trustee, Twelfth Ward.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 23, 1866.

The Bonnet Question.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If the writers for newspapers have space to protest against against jockey hats, it would be better to take the question of head-gear in general. Are the bonnets of this Autumn any way preferable for covering or comfort than jockey hats? These small bits of silk, lace and tinsel, perched on the crown, are ugly, because the hair is so [illegible] wind; unbecoming, for the face is boldly exposed, [illegible] by the sun; and unhealthful as leaving [illegible] the facial nerves on the [illegible], whence originates neuralgia. [illegible] in Paris, [illegible] worn by such [illegible] and dignity do not [illegible] or who [illegible] cient hair to dress in a waterfall, and prefer not to wear wigs? Perhaps people who are thus willing to be out of the fashion, might as well be out of the world. Certainly out of the world in which [illegible] these expensive suites of elegant apartments where millinery goods are displayed with earnest assurances that nobody does or can wear anything different, and that this love of a bonnet will be so stylish, and the materials are so valuable that it cannot possibly be afforded for less than as much money as might purchase material for a black silk dress.

The whole matter of millinery is a monstrous humbug, and ought to be put down. Let ladies purchase materials; they will find that the very best will only amount to half the price paid for a ready made bonnet, and make them at home, it is pretty work, or engage a girl to do it in the house; and in the name of comfort and respectability let the American women try if there cannot be devised and made in this country a bonnet frame which will in some degree cover their heads, and shade their faces in the public streets. X. Y. Z.

BROOKLYN, 20th October.

The Dreadful Charge for Bonnets.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Since you have taken up the subject of "Ladies' Bonnets," will you allow me to give a little bit of my experience for the benefit of those of my sex who read your valuable paper?

One day last week I went into a leading millinery on Sixth-avenue, for the purpose of purchasing a bonnet. I saw only one which suited my taste—a plain black silk, trimmed only with cut beads, and the price was $15. I did not take the bonnet, but went to work and made one exactly like it, at a cost of $4 61.

I shall in future hire some one to come to the house and make my bonnets, and if every lady would do so, rather than pay milliners a profit of two or three hundred per cent., we would have no complaints from the poor girls who now do all the work and get the least profit. Yours, &c., ECONOMY.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

TOLD TWO STORIES.

MICHAEL HARE and JOHN H. LAMBERT, both laboring men, reside at No. 193 Franklin-street, and have rubbed along together for some months. This negative sort of friendship was suddenly broken on Tuesday by the sudden loss of HARE's pocket-book, containing $48. LAMBERT had previous to this occurrence complained that he had no money to pay a small debt with, and soon after HARE ascertained that LAMBERT had paid JOHN O'NEIL, of No. 364 Greenwich-street, a small sum of money. MICHAEL at once jumped at conclusions and charged his friend with having stolen the missing pocket-book. At first LAMBERT was thrown off his guard, and freely admitted the theft, but on second thought he denied all knowledge of the transaction, and protested his entire innocence of the crime. Not being able to make head or tail of these two different statements HARE called in Officer DUNN, of the Third Precinct, and caused LAMBERT's arrest. When the prisoner was arraigned before the Magistrate he was held for trial on the charge, and locked up in default of $500 bail.

VIOLATING THE HEALTH LAW.

Officer MILLER, of the Second Precinct, while patroling his post yesterday morning, saw JOHN DALTON leading a cow through the public streets, in violation of the Health Law, which prohibits the driving of horned cattle through the streets of the City after sunrise and before 10 o'clock P. M. When the accused was brought into Court, he pleaded ignorance of the law as an excuse, and complained that his employer was to blame. The magistrate fined the prisoner $10, and locked him up for non-payment. It was understood that the employer, who prudently kept in the background, would pay the fine.

THE KNIFE.

JOHN J. DOYLE and MARY JANE HOFFMAN reside at No. 193 Elm-street, and they quarreled about some trifling matter on Tuesday night. Both argued until they lost what little temper they had, and DOYLE became so enraged at the epithets heaped upon him by his vituperative opponent that he drew a knife and stabbed the woman in the face, causing a severe wound. An officer of the Fourteenth Precinct arrested DOYLE and he was locked up for trial in default of $500 bail.

Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

ROBBING A MONEY-DRAWER.

JOHN S. RANEZ, a grocer, at No. 196 Division-street, yesterday caused the arrest of a young man named THOMAS MADDEN, who, as he alleges, was caught by him behind his store counter, and in close proximity to the money-drawer, in which there was about $20 in United States notes and fractional currency. When Mr. RANEZ went to the drawer, he found that the money had been abstracted, and upon accusing the prisoner, he acknowledged that he had committed the theft, and offered to refund the money. He was committed for examination.

A THIEVING WASHERWOMAN.

ANN BROWN was employed on Monday to do some washing by Mrs. GALLAGHER, at her house, No. 149 Allen-street. After two days' work was done, ANN unlawfully appropriated one of her employer's dresses, valued at $16, and was walking away with it, when the property was missed. She was immediately pursued and arrested, when the property was found in her possession. She was committed for examination, in default of $300 bail.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

CLEARING A CLOTHES LINE.

Yesterday morning a woman named ELIZA YOUNG entered the yard in the rear of the dwelling-house No. 256 Hudson-street, and stripped the clothes line of a tablecloth, valued at $5; four dresses, at $15; a cloak, at $5, and three bed-sheets, at $4, with which she essayed to escape, but was prevented by the timely appearance of a policeman, who intercepted her as she was about to leave the house. She was conveyed before Justice LEDWITH, who committed her for examination.

Yorkville Court—Before Justice Kelly.

A STRANGE CASE.

A young man named JOHN MCGRATH was arrested yesterday on the charge of grand larceny, alleged by GEORGE H. WHITE to have been committed on the 20th of March, of the present year. The accused is charged with taking a wine-colored cassimere coat, valued at $25, from the complainant. In answer to the complaint, the prisoner avers that he is entirely innocent; that in March last he did some painting for WHITE, in payment for which he gave him the coat referred to; that he has worn it ever since that time, and without any attempt to conceal it; that WHITE has seen it in his possession repeatedly, but that he has never before spoken of it to the defendant. He further states that he (MCGRATH) is an important witness against the complainant in a case where he is charged with bigamy, and that he believes this prosecution was instituted for the purpose of getting rid of a witness who might be able to give some unpleasant testimony against said WHITE. This story, of course, is only given for what it is worth. If it be true, it is certainly a most cowardly attempt to blast the reputation of an honorable man. The prisoner was remanded for examination.

National Railroad Convention.

The National Railroad Convention held its first session yesterday, at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Among the gentlemen present were T. J. Carter, of the Union Pacific Railroad; Henry Keys, President Connecticut and Pass. River Railroad; G. Merrill, Superintendent Vermont Central, Camden and Sullivan, Montreal and Vermont Junction Railroads; Thos. Webb, President North Carolina Railroad; E. Wilkes, Superintendent North Carolina Railroad; D. C. McCullum, President Alexandria and Fredericksburgh Railroad; John E. Lyon, President Boston, Concord, Montreal and White Mountain Railroad; B. D. Hasell, President and Chief-Engineer Shelby and Broad River; General Agent South Carolina Railroad, Georgia Railroad and Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad; O. Chanute, Chief-Engineer Chicago, Alton and St. Louis; Warren Colburn, Vice-President Toledo, Wabash and Western; J. H. Ramsay, President Albany and Susquehanna; Isaac Hinckley, President Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore; S. Ruth, Superintendent Richmond, Fredonia and Potomac; John Helme and H. H. Houston, Directors of the Pennsylvania Central; John M. Kennedy, of the Northern Central; Isaac H. Sturgeon, President, J. B. Moulton, Chief-Engineer, and B. H. Latrobe, Consulting Engineer, North Missouri; S. L. Fremont, Engineer and Superintendent Wilmington and Weldon; Ashbell Welsh, Vice-President Camden and Amboy; Marcillus Massey, Vice-President Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburgh Roads.

In the absence of the President, Mr. J. E. THOMAS, Mr. ISAAC H. STURGEON called the meeting to order.

Mr. WELSH offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the general object of this Convention is the improvement of railroad construction, maintenance and management, and that no action should be taken tending to violate the railroad interest, or place it in a position antagonistic to other interests, and that no subject should be entertained involving political, sectional, or similarly exciting subjects.

Mr. ASHBELL WELSH, Chairman of the Committee appointed to consider the subject of safety signals and regulations, presented a lengthy report. It recommends that telegraphic signal stations should be established at intervals on all important double-track lines. The report further says: "Such a plan has been in use for a year past between Philadelphia and New-Brunswick, on the main passenger route between Philadelphia and New-York; and experience confirms our confidence in its value. The signal used in this case is a white board and a white light, shown through an orifice two feet in diameter, on a black signal box, so placed that it can be seen as far as possible; a partition in the box separates the signals for the opposite directions. [illegible] and switch signals should [illegible] port, be connected with the structures themselves, [illegible] cannot show right when the thing is [illegible]."

The [report] also speaks of the importance of the signal [and] safety regulations for all roads being similar. The [report] was referred to a Special Committee. Mr. [illegible] called attention to the vast extent of [country] through which the lines represented passed, and [moved] that a General Railroad Bureau be established [in] which scientific men and able engineers [should] be employed.

The subject was referred to a Committee of five, and the Convention adjourned to 10 A. M. to-day.

Evening Schools.

The attendance upon the several evening schools at present is larger than is usual at this season of the year. These schools are recognized as the greatest boon the Board of Education has yet conferred upon the laboring youths of the City. That class who are compelled by their necessities to labor in the daytime, flock to the evening schools by thousands Nor is the instruction confined to the young alone. Adults, who were so unfortunate as to have been deprived of educational facilities in their youth, are cordially invited to attend, and hundreds of bearded, hard-working mechanics are found diligently pursuing the elementary studies. Teachers, books, fuel lights, and all the paraphernalia of pleasant, cheerful school-rooms, are presented here gratuitously, as they are in the day schools. Under the system of education adopted in New-York, a child may commence learning his A B C's in a public school, and continue the various branches of education until he has graduated after a first-class collegiate course, without his education having cost him one solitary cent. Everything is furnished, from brains to a pen-holder. The same with girls. They can be taught the art of sewing, and their muslin to work on, and their needles, thread, scissors, &c., to work with, are all furnished without money and without price. In no other city in the world is such liberal provision made for the public education of children.

The Evening High School, which was recently inaugurated, has proved a great success. There are 675 pupils in regular attendance—all that can be accommodated in the building—and 200 or 300 have been turned away. A registry of these disappointed ones is kept, and they will be admitted in rotation as there are vacancies. The practical method adopted at this school of teaching whatever branches the pupil may desire, is duly appreciated by young men. The following table shows the attendance on the evening schools in the different wards.

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE ON EVENING SCHOOLS.

Wards.	Males.	Females.
Fourth	373	—
Fifth	430	—
Sixth	—	312
Seventh	289	—
Eighth	—	282
Ninth	594	—
Tenth	865	—
Eleventh	367	378
Twelfth	105	—
Thirteenth	—	412
Fourteenth	—	220
Sixteenth	—	261
Seventeenth	721	507
Eighteenth	576	—
Nineteenth	257	41
Twentieth	596	275
Twenty-first	—	226
Twenty-second	406	297
Total	5,744	3,211

In addition to which there are 140 male and female pupils at the colored schools.

LAW REPORTS.

Important Case on the Gold Question—Foreign Contracts.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Smalley and a Jury.

Lawrence Gladstone et al. vs. William Chamberlain et al.—This was an action brought to recover an amount alleged to be due upon a charter. The plaintiffs were the owners of the ship *John O'Gaunt*, which the defendants, in November, 1862, chartered at Ceylon to bring a cargo to this port for the lump sum of $29,000, which by the terms of the charter was to be paid "in cash upon due delivery of the cargo." On the arrival of the ship gold was at a premium and the present controversy arose—the plaintiffs claiming to be paid in gold and the defendants offering payment in legal-tender notes. By an agreement between the parties, the $29,000 in legal tender was paid, and this action was brought to recover the difference.

Testimony was given as to what was said between the parties at the time the charter was made, one testifying that it was agreed at the time that "in cash" meant gold or silver, and the other averring that nothing whatever was said about it.

Judge SMALLEY then charged the Jury as follows:

This is an action brought upon a charter party executed in November, 1862, at the Island of Ceylon. It stipulates that the plaintiffs' ship shall receive a cargo of goods to be delivered in the City of New-York, for the round sum of $29,000 in cash, to be paid upon delivery. It seems that the goods were received on board of the ship; that they were delivered in the City of New-York. When they arrived here, a controversy arose between the consignee of the goods, or rather between one of the parties to this charter, and the plaintiffs as to what this $29,000 should be paid in. Our Government had passed a law, which the Courts have upheld, making it binding and obligatory in this country, that certain paper familiarly called "greenbacks" should be received in discharge of all contracts, and the defendants claimed that they had a right to extinguish their obligation under the charter party by paying these notes, while the plaintiffs claimed that they were entitled to receive this $29,000 in the great standard of value, gold or silver, which is acknowledged as a standard value throughout the commercial world. The $29,000 in greenbacks was paid under an agreement that the reception of it should not affect the rights of either side; that if under their contract the defendants were bound to pay in what is regarded as the great standard of value, gold or silver, the plaintiffs should still have their claim upon them for the balance, which was stipulated to be fourteen thousand and odd dollars; if, on the contrary, the plaintiffs were obliged to receive this $29,000 legal-tender notes, then the obligation was extinguished. You, gentlemen, are to determine what did these parties mean, in the Island of Ceylon, at the time they made this charter party—how did they understand this payment was to be made?

As I have already intimated, if it was a legal question—one party being a foreigner, and it being made at a foreign port, where gold and silver was the standard of value—I should hold that the presumption of law would be that this must be paid in gold or silver, although it might be made between citizens of the United States, and while in relation to their own matters at home it has been held to the contrary; but for the purposes of this trial the Court would charge that between citizens of this country in a foreign country, if they make a contract with reference to greenbacks, with the understanding that it may be paid in that, the law is constitutional and the debt should so be discharged.

The plaintiffs in this case are owners of a British vessel; the standard of value in Great Britain and throughout Europe is gold and silver; the contract was made in the port of Ceylon, where the standard of value is gold and silver.

Our Government may pass laws which, in regard to our local matters, may make something else the standard of value, but they would not control the commercial world. When you consider that this contract was made in a foreign port, and the goods to be delivered here, the question to be answered by you is, from looking at the contract itself, and from all the evidence in the case, what do you understand the parties meant by the word "cash." If the word "cash" had been used in New-York six years ago, there would be no doubt about what was meant; you would all say gold or silver; although bills were convertible, yet if they were refused, they were not legal. But after Congress made legal-tender notes, it was different. The question, therefore, is how did these parties in a foreign port understand it? Did they mean it should be gold or silver, or in the legal currency of the United States? Did they intend to confine it to the standard currency of the world or to the legal currency of the country? If it was the understanding that it was to be gold or silver it is the duty of these parties to live up to it and they ought not to be absolved from it, nor will the Court permit them to protect themselves under legal currency of our own. But if, on the other hand, the word "cash" was merely inserted as discriminating between cash and credit, and that they intended it might be performed by the payment of anything that was legal tender here, our currency will be sufficient.

It is very ingeniously urged by counsel for the defendants that the word "cash" is used merely in contradistinction to credit. If it had been said, "$29,000 payable on delivery," it would have expressed everything without that word. Why that word "cash" was used it is for you to consider and come to a conclusion upon this part of the case.

Then there is some evidence. You have the evidence of Capt. Stanton, who was an agent on the part of the plaintiffs, and who acted as a broker or go-between, and he testified that he understood gold and silver was meant. The defendant read the testimony of Capt. Howe, who acted on their part; and whatever he said at that time binds the defendants. If he understood at that time that it was to be gold or silver, the defendants understood it in the eye of the law; he acted for them. It is argued on the part of the defence that this statement of Howe contradicts the statement of Stanton, while on the other hand the plaintiff argues that the testimony of Howe is set entirely aside by the testimony of Gladstone, Stanton and others. There is also an affidavit read, taken in Liverpool, to the effect that Howe stated differently from what he states here, and that gold was understood. Now that is not evidence in chief. If they had not made Mr. Howe a witness the Court would have excluded it. But the defendants have put him upon the stand; they rely upon his testimony; therefore these declarations of his made upon other occasions, contrary to what he stated in Court, are to be received in evidence; not as evidence in chief, but to be considered by you in weighing his evidence.

The case is very simple. Considering the position of the parties, the place where the contract was made, the condition of the country at the time, the testimony of the witnesses, and the conversation of the parties, what do you think the parties understood by using this word "cash?" If there had been no local law of the United States such as I have referred to, every one would have understood it meant money; but it is claimed that inasmuch as there was at that time, or very soon after, a legal-tender currency which was not gold or silver here, it would be satisfied by that. If you believe that Capt. Stanton so understood it when he made the contract on the part of the plaintiffs, and that Capt. Howe so understood it when he made the contract on the part of the defendants, you will give a verdict for the defendants. If, on the other hand, at the time the contract was made it was understood between the parties that it was to be gold or silver, you will return a verdict for the plaintiffs for $14,500, with interest from the 18th of April, 1863.

The Jury found a verdict in favor of the plaintiffs.

For plaintiffs, Mr. Lord; for defendants, Mr. Scudder.

The Rights of Sandy Hook Pilots Under the Acts of 1853 and 1857—An Action to Recover the Penalties Incurred by the Employment of an Unlicensed Pilot—Nearly $10,000 Claimed—Can More than One Penalty be Recovered in the Same Action?

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.—OCT. 24.

Before Justice Davis, without a Jury.

Russell Sturgis and others, Pilot Commissioners for the Port of New-York, vs. Paul Spofford.—This very important action was brought on for trial yesterday in the Supreme Court, before Justice DAVIS, a jury trial having been waived. The result is looked for with much interest, inasmuch as the legal rights of a very large class of our mercantile marine, as connected with the pilotage business, are involved. The amount sought to be recovered by the plaintiffs in the suit—$9,600—is not so much considered as is the settlement of a principle, or rather of several disputed legal questions, some of which have been in process of litigation for seven years. The action is based on the following section of an act of the Legislature of this State, passed in June, 1853, and amended in 1857, which is as follows:

"Any person not holding a license as pilot under this act, or under the laws of the State of New-Jersey, who shall pilot, or offer to pilot, any ship or vessel to or from the port of New-York, by way of Sandy Hook, except such as are exempt by virtue of this act, or any master or person on board a steamtug or tow-boat who shall tow such vessels without such licensed pilot on board, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be punished by fine not exceeding $100, or imprisonment not exceeding sixty days; and all persons employing a person to act as pilot not holding a license under this act, and not holding a license under the laws of the State of New-Jersey, shall forfeit and pay to the Board of Commissioners of Pilots the sum of $100."

The complaint, after reciting this section of the act, proceeds to state that subsequent to the 1st of April, 1862, the defendant, Paul Spofford, who was at that time a member of the firm of Thomas Tileston & Co., (Mr. Thomas Tileston since deceased,) employed one John Maginn, an unlicensed pilot, to pilot numerous ships, steamers, vessels, &c., in and out of the port of New-York; that Maginn was kept in the employ of said firm, to do such business, during the years 1862 and 1863, and subsequently, defendant all the time knowing that said Maginn had no pilot's license. The plaintiffs, in their complaint, then proceed to particularize the several times when, and the vessels on which, this service was performed by Maginn, at the instance and request of the defendant.

The summing up of the whole matter in the complaint is, that Maginn has performed this service ninety-six times; that the penalty being $100 for each offence, the total amount is $9,600; and for this sum they claim to recover judgment against Mr. Spofford, as the sole member of the firm of Tileston & Co.

The answer sets up numerous defences, most prominent of which are, first, that all the vessels on board of which it is alleged Mr. Maginn acted as pilot were propelled by steam, and that the latter held a license which authorized him to act as pilot on board vessels of that kind. Another defence is, that upon each and every occasion referred to as his having acted as pilot on board certain steamships, he was in the employ of the United States Government, and in the military and naval service in time of war; that so far as the steamships *Columbia*, *Marion* and *Star of the South* were concerned, he (Maginn) had no control over them. That the three steamers named were owned by citizens of the United States, and that they were regularly licensed for the coasting trade. The statute of limitations is also pleaded. Defendant claims that as to the first forty-one penalties of the ninety-six claimed in the complaint, they are barred by the statute, which provides that in cases of this nature the suit must be commenced within one year from the time when the cause of action accrued. During the course of the proceedings it was shown that this action was commenced on the 1st day of April, 1865.

The testimony is mainly documentary, or such as has been taken from witnesses out of Court. The defendant claims that in no event can the Pilot Commissioners recover in this suit for more than one penalty, or $100. Counsel said this being a penal statute it must be strictly construed. The act by virtue of which the plaintiffs seek to recover this $9,600 does not say "for each and every offence" they shall pay $100, but it says "all persons employing a person to act as pilot not holding a license under this act, and not holding a license under the laws of the State of New-Jersey, shall forfeit and pay to the Board of Commissioners of Pilots the sum of $100."

Mr. John Maginn was put upon the stand. He testified that he was first licensed as a Sandy Hook pilot in the year 1828. During the time that is mentioned in the complaint he had been much engaged in piloting vessels in and out of the port of New-York. The defendant had never, in any instance, employed him—that is, he made no contract with him personally. The captains of the several vessels employed him. The case is still on.

For plaintiffs, W. A. Butler, Esq.; for defendant, Ex-Judge Dean.

Action against Common Carriers for Loss of Baggage—When Express Companies are Liable—What is a Sufficient Delivery in Law—Verdict against a Steamboat Company.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.—OCT. 24.

Before Justice Davis and a Jury.

Mary McCarty vs. The Boston, Newport and New-York Steamboat Company.—This action, the main facts of which were reported in our columns of the 24th inst., was continued on trial yesterday. At the opening of the Court, the counsel for the defendants moved that the case be dismissed, on the ground that the evidence on the part of the plaintiff was not sufficient to constitute, in law, a delivery of the trunks in question on board of the defendants' steamboat *Metropolis*. The testimony of the agent of Studley's Express, who delivered the trunks on board, was that he was very late; the boat was just beginning to move from the dock when he drove on the pier; he took the trunks from his wagon and threw them into either the rear or forward gangway—which, he did not know; he did not call the attention of the baggage-master of the boat, or that of any one else, to the fact that he left the trunks there; the Company's agents did not know of them—did not know whose property they were, or where they were to be conveyed; that was not in law a sufficient delivery to bind the defendants, and on this ground he moved that the complaint be dismissed. The plaintiff, he said, did not seek to recover on the ground that these trunks were freight, but that they were the ordinary traveling baggage of the plaintiff. One of them was a very large trunk, "a dog-house trunk," in the language of the plaintiff. The other was a good-sized one. This Company, counsel said, would not, according to their regulations, carry more than sixty pounds as baggage. These trunks weighed much more than that, and for this reason the action could not be maintained. There were some other points urged by counsel to the Court, why the plaintiff ought to be non-suited.

The Judge said he could not grant the motion. If there were no sufficient delivery of the property into the custody of the defendants' agents, the plaintiff, of course, could not recover. But he thought the question, as to whether there had been such a delivery as in law would be sufficient, was a question of fact for the Jury.

The case was then summed up by the counsel for the respective parties. Mr. Williams, for the defendants, argued to the Jury that there was not sufficient evidence in the case to warrant them in coming to the conclusion that the trunks were ever placed on board the boat. Several witnesses in the employment of the Company, and whose business it was to look after the baggage of passengers, had been placed on the stand. They had testified that they never saw the trunks. The only witness to the delivery of the trunks on board was that of the agent of Studley's Baggage Express. It was for his interest to testify that he had done what the Company was employed to do. The latter would be liable if this witness had not delivered the trunks on the boat.

Mr. C. Bainbridge Smith, for the plaintiff, addressed the Jury at considerable length. He insisted that there could be no doubt about the delivery of the trunks on the defendants' boat, and if they had been put on board, the defendants were liable for the value of the property, as common carriers, unless they had delivered the articles at the place of destination.

The Court briefly charged the Jury. He called their attention to the fact that the trial had occupied a long time. There was no doubt but that plaintiff took passage on defendants' boat from New-York to New-Bedford. The main question was, did the plaintiff or her agent deliver the trunks into the possession of defendants' agents on board the boat? That was a question of fact for them, and if they found that a sufficient delivery was made, and that the trunks were never received by plaintiff, (and about this there seemed to be no dispute,) the Jury must find a verdict for the plaintiff for the amount claimed. There was no evidence as to the value of the contents except that of the plaintiff herself. In commenting upon the testimony of the expressman, (the only evidence they had that the trunks were put on board the *Metropolis*,) the Judge said, that according to his statement, Studley's Express Company might be liable for the loss of the goods. It was the duty of baggage-express agents to deliver trunks at a steamboat landing or railway depot into the hands of a baggage-master, or to some person having charge of travellers' baggage. An expressman could not relieve himself of his liability by throwing trunks into a gangway of a steamboat, saying nothing to any one, and when asked in a Court of Justice why he did not deliver them to the baggage-master, say: "He did not have time; he was in too much of a hurry." It was his duty to deliver them properly. And then, again, the passenger or owner of the baggage has some responsibility. He or she must look after it, obtain a check therefor, &c.; and if from the evidence in this case the Jury believe plaintiff, by her negligence, contributed to the loss, she could not recover. The Jury, even if they found that the trunks got on the boat, must also find that they got into the possession of the defendants before plaintiff could recover.

The counsel for the plaintiff excepted to so much of the charge as intimated that the proprietors of the Express Company would in any event be liable. The Court said the amount of interest, as computed by counsel, was $32 71, which added to the value of the goods, would be $474 91. They could allow interest if they chose, but it was not, in such cases, [illegible] upon them to do so.

The [illegible] verdict for [illegible], the full

value of the trunks and contents as proved, but they declined to add the interest.

Rather be a Soldier than a Married Man.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—OCT. 24.

Before Judge Barnard.

A writ of *habeas corpus* was issued to bring up the body of John Pullen, a soldier in the United States service, to the end that he might be discharged on the ground that he has a wife and one or two children, and that it is not in accordance with the policy of the Government that men in such a condition should enlist into the army in time of peace. In the return, Gen. Butterfield declined to produce the soldier in question, on the ground that he was in a fort where several cholera patients were confined. The court decided this to be a good reason for his non-production. An affidavit was also presented, in which it appeared that this "Boy in Blue" had sworn that he would rather continue where he is than return to his family. The petition it seems, was made by the wife for the purpose of getting her husband home to live with her again. The Court, after hearing this affidavit, directed an order to be entered dismissing the whole proceedings.

Another Habeas Corpus to Obtain Possession of a Child.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—OCT. 24.

Before Judge Barnard.

The petitioner in this case, a Mr. Riley, sought to obtain, by means of a writ of *habeas corpus*, the possession of Delia Riley, for whom he had been appointed guardian. The respondent claimed that when the child was fourteen days old, the mother of it gave it away. Two months ago the father of Delia died and left her in respondent's care to instruct and support. That respondent had done this since the child was fourteen days old to the present time, and that it was much better off now than it could be by any change to custody of the legal guardian. The Judge took this view of the case, and directed an order to be entered accordingly.

Suit to Recover Possession of Horses.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT—OCT. 24.

Before Hon. John A. Lott and a Jury.

James Donnelly vs. *John Bennett, &c.*—This was an action brought to recover possession of two gray mares, which plaintiff purchased of one Keating, and which were stabled in the livery stable of defendant, and which he refused to deliver on demand being made for them. It appears from the evidence that in April last, Keating, who resides in New-York, agreed to sell the horses in question to one John C. Winters, and to deliver them at Bennett's stable. At that place he met Winters, who tendered him an order on a business firm in New-York for $500 in payment for the horses, which Keating swears he refused to accept, and demanded the return of the animals, which defendant refused, and on his attempting to take them away, the Police were called in, and the attempt frustrated. On his return to New-York, he sold the horses to Donnelly, the plaintiff, for $475, who brings this suit to recover possession of them. On the part of defendant, it was testified by Winters and others that Keating did accept the order, and put it in his pocket, and that the sale was complete; that he admitted the order to be good, and that his refusal to receive it was an afterthought, and induced from the fact that Keating was in debt to the firm on whom the order was drawn, which might be put in as an offset to his claim under the order. The Court charged the Jury in effect that their verdict would depend upon the credence which they gave to the testimony as to the completeness of the sale, which was exceedingly conflicting. The Jury found for plaintiff, assessing his damages at $16 70.

For plaintiffs, W. H. Ingersoll; for defendant, C. U. Briggs.

THE LAW OF LIBEL.

Porter Fitch vs. *Isaac Van Anden, proprietor of the Brooklyn Eagle.*—Plaintiff, who is a merchant doing business in New-York, and a resident of the Eastern District of Brooklyn, in which community he is quite a prominent citizen, brings an action against the defendant to recover damages for injury done his character and fame, by the publication of what purported to be a proceeding before a Justice's Court, based upon a charge made by a servant-girl in his employ, of indecent exposure of person. Justice Daily, before whom, it was alleged, the proceeding was had, testified to the fact that the girl had made the complaint, that upon it he issued a warrant for the arrest of Mr. Fitch; that at his direction the officer did not actually take Mr Fitch into custody; that he appeared to answer to the charge the next morning; that the hearing of the case was adjourned until the next afternoon, when, the complainant not appearing, the case was dismissed. Whereupon, counsel for defendant asked that a non-suit be granted him on the ground that according to the evidence of the justice, there had been no libel committed under the statute of 1854, which declared it not to be libellous for an editor, reporter or publisher to publish a fair and true report of any judicial, legislative or official proceedings, or any statement of any speech, argument or debate, or any comments thereon, except upon absolute proof that the said comments were prompted by malice. Counsel for defendant argued that the statute did not refer to *ex parte* statements before the Courts. The Court granted the non-suit. Last week, in the case of another libel suit brought against the *Eagle*, a similar ruling was made by the Court, Judge Gilbert then presiding, and upon the very same grounds.

For plaintiff, McGregor and Bushnell; for defendants, Wm. C. DeWitt.

Two Feet Front.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—OCT. 24.

Before Judge Jones.

This was a suit brought by Mary O'Shea against Michael Kumpf for the recovery of two feet of land fronting on Thirty-fifth-street, between Second and Third avenues. The only question for the Jury to determine was whether the centre of the street was originally on one or the other of two lines marked in an old map of a survey. The Jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff that she recover possession of the property claimed.

A. & M. S. Thompson for plaintiff; Moses Ely for defendant.

Responsibility of Banks.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—OCT. 24.

Before Judge Garvin and a Jury.

In the case of Warren Ayrault vs. The Pacific Bank, reported yesterday, the Jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $988 64. In his charge to the Jury, Judge GARVIN laid down the principle of law, that when a bank accepts notes for collection, it undertakes to use all due diligence to collect the same, and that any negligence on its part, or on the part of the notary to whom the notes are given for protest, the bank was to be held responsible for. Whether there was negligence on the part either of the bank or the notary in this case was a question for the Jury to decide.

For plaintiff, Weed & Tait; for defendants, A. R. Dyett.

Case of an Alleged Counterfeiter.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner White.

John Foster, who was arrested on an old charge of dealing in counterfeit money, was brought up before the Commissioner yesterday afternoon for examination on the charge of having sold counterfeit 50 cent currency to an officer of the United States Treasury Secret Service Department. The testimony was as follows:

Aaron McCarty testified: I know the prisoner; have known him for over a year; saw him in September, 1865, at the Carson House in Crosby-street; it was about the 5th of September, 1865; I had business with him; I went there about that time and bought some counterfeit currency of him; it consisted of 50 cent bills; I was at that time an assistant of one of the officers of the Secret Service of the Treasury Department; I think there were about twenty stamps which I bought of him: I paid him forty or forty-five cents on the dollar for them in good money; I think all the package now shown are the bills I bought of him; I know three or four of them are, for I marked them; the currency I bought was all alike; I am still in the employ of the Secret Service Department.

Cross-examined: Gave the currency to Mr. Lowell; he was in the Secret Service Department; I don't know where he is now; I last saw him in the latter part of August last; I never saw the bills since I gave them to Lowell till now; Lowell was present in his room, where I marked it.

The examination was at this point adjourned till the 30th inst., at 2 o'clock.

United States District Court—Eastern District.—Oct. 23.

Before Judge Benedict.

The United States vs. *James E. Braine.*—An indictment was presented against the accused in this case for murder on the high seas, committed in the capture of the steamer *Chesapeake*.

The United States vs. *Marston, Mason & McDermot.*—On motion of the District-Attorney, these indictments were ordered to be transferred to the Circuit Court.

A Question of Alimony.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS—OCT. 24.

Before Justice Brady.

Eliza Bogert vs. *James Bogert.*—This was an application for alimony and counsel fee pending the trial of a divorce suit now on the calendar of the Court, in which Eliza Bogert is the plaintiff and James Bogert defendant. A long list of affidavits were read on both sides setting forth the alleged facts in the case, from which it appears that the parties lived very unhappily together, the causes for which each charges upon the other. The Court declined to listen to any discussion of the merits of the case by counsel on the application for alimony, saying that he would examine the affidavits and render a decision at a future day.

C. P. Schermerhorn for plaintiff; John Graham and Edward F. Brown for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—OCT. 24.

By Judge Barnard.

Charles Maasch *vs.* Louisa Maasch; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted. Justus Palmer *vs.* Ann E. Cohn, (two cases;) allowance of five per cent. ordered.

By Justice Clerke.

Sarah Myers *vs.* William H. Myers; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted. James Savage *vs.* Thomas Kane et al.; order appointing receiver; settled. William B. Duncan et al. vs. The Allaire Works et al.; see opinion. William M. Newman *vs.* George H. Goddard; motion to vacate order of arrest denied, but bail reduced to $20,000; so ordered. Samuel B. Doughty and wife *vs.* Gerhard R. Ward et al.; report of referee confirmed. Windsor *vs.* Duncan; order settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Justice Monell.

Edward C. Johnson *vs.* James Mulloy; case settled; papers in Clerk's Office.

By Judge Barbour.

Knox *vs.* Bangs; further papers required. The People of the State *vs.* Martin Hartz; motion granted, with costs. Willet, Seaman et al. *vs.* Henry A. Keating et al.; motion granted, without costs. Adam Ferguson *vs.* Manima F. Ferguson; motion granted and cause referred, &c. Frederick M. Peyser *vs.* August Berghan; motion denied, with costs. The Same *vs.* Charles Sobause; motion denied, with costs. James Devine *vs.* Sarah James; motion denied. Same *vs.* Same et al.; motion denied. William P. Carey *vs.* Sarah James; motion denied.

POLICE TRIALS.

Family Quarrels and Interference of Officers—Freaks of Drunken People.

Before Commissioners Bergen, Acton and Manierre.

The usual number of policemen were arraigned yesterday morning for trifling offences, committed in violation of the regulations of the department, but nothing of public interest transpired. In the afternoon the cases of citizens against officers were heard.

BLOCKADING A WINDOW.

Jacob Marks, of the firm of Marks, Levy & Co., No. 200 Grand-street, Williamsburgh, charged Officer John B. Sheffiin with having arrested him illegally. From the evidence it appears that Peter J. Barret, a confectioner, occupied one-half the store in Grand-street, and that Mr. Marks was in the habit of hanging clothing in front of his store as a sign, and sometimes against the show-window of Mr. Barret, thereby depriving the public of a view of the confectionery which that gentleman offered for sale. Mr. Barret remonstrated with Mr. Marks, but the latter insisted upon blockading the window whenever he saw fit. Officer Sheffiin was requested to regulate the matter, and he directed Mr. Marks to remove the offending clothing. On his refusal to do so the officer performed the task himself. On a subsequent occasion Mr. Marks not only blockaded the window but the sidewalk. The officer ordered the removal of the goods, and as Mr. Marks refused to obey he was taken to the Station-house. This, he alleges, was an illegal arrest. When the complainant was called upon to testify, the officer thought the English Bible wouldn't bind him sufficiently tight, so he substituted one in the original Hebrew, with which he had armed himself. Mr. Marks subscribed to the Hebraic oath, as did another witness of the Jewish persuasion. The officer showed to the satisfaction of the Commissioners not only that he was right in removing the goods, but that Mr. Marks was disorderly at the time.

A VOCIFEROUS IRISHWOMAN.

Mrs. Mary Blatz, a burly Irishwoman, about fifty years of age, who resides at No. 258 East Twelfth-street, held possession of the Court-room for about half an hour, and scarcely a word could be edged in by any one so long as she remained. She accused Officer Pellet, of the Seventeenth Precinct, of having arrested and ill-treated her a few nights since, without cause or provocation. The witnesses swore, however, that she was drunk, disorderly, quarrelsome, abusive, indecent in her language, and finally assaulted another woman, and when the officer interferred she struck him. He then attempted to arrest her, but was forced to convey her to the station-house on a cart. This state of facts was elicited through great tribulation, for the complainant persisted in making all sorts of interruptions and interspersing the testimony with emphatic and often slightly profane ejaculations. She could not be got rid of by fair means, and an officer was forced to show her the door.

THE WRONG OFFICER.

Mrs. Ellen J. Dowd, residing in Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, charged Officer Peter J. Barry with having neglected to make an arrest when asked by her so to do. She testified that about two weeks ago a party of drunken men took a hand-cart from in front of her residence and run it up and down the street until they broke it. She went to the corner and called an officer to arrest the principal offender, but he neglected so to do. She was positive Mr. Barry was the negligent officer. He denied that he ever had any conversation with the lady, and called as a witness the officer who was patroling the adjoining post. He testified that he was the officer called on by the lady, and that at her request he went to the place, but seeing no disturbance made no arrest. The lady persisted in charging Officer Barry with the offence, notwithstanding the evidence contradicting her. The case was dismissed.

BRUTAL CLUBBING.

Officer John Cary, a large, powerful Irishman, was charged with having clubbed, in a most brutal manner, William E. Smith. The complainant, a small man, is a press-feeder in the *Ledger* office. On Saturday night a week ago Smith went to his home partially under the influence of liquor. In the hallway of the house he met his uncle, with whom he had previously had a disagreement, and a war of words ensued. Mrs. Smith and her other son tried to get William into their room, and while they both had hold of him Officer Cary came in. The landlady told him to go out, as he was not wanted, but instead of complying he commenced clubbing young Smith. He struck him three times on the head with his club, cutting the scalp each time, and when Mrs. Smith tried to shield her son she was treated to two or three blows. The landlady, meantime, repeated her orders to the officer to leave the house. In her evidence she states that he was drunk. Young Smith was laid up for several days in consequence of the beating he received. When the officer was satisfied with clubbing the people, he walked out of the house without trying to make an arrest. The only excuse he gave for his conduct was that while passing the house he heard the dispute between uncle and nephew, and went in to see what the trouble was. His services as a policeman will probably be required no longer.

MORE CLUBBING.

James Tucker, of No. 157 Franklin-street, complained that he was arrested and clubbed by Officer Daniel Walsh. He testifies that while walking away from his own door the officer took him into custody, and while on the way to the Station-house struck him on the head several times with his club. The wife of the complainant called in his behalf, testified that just previous to the arrest of her husband that chivalric individual had assaulted her in a brutal manner, knocking out her teeth and bruising her severely. Some children who saw this assault ran for the officer, and she requested him to arrest her husband. When he tried to do this Mr. Tucker, who had been drinking, resisted, and the use of the club became necessary. In consequence of this clubbing, Mrs. Tucker refused to prefer a charge against her husband, and he was released. The case was adjourned until Wednesday next to enable the officer to secure the attendance of some woman who saw the whole transaction.

THROWING STONES.

Mr. J. S. Barber, a merchant in Cherry-street, complained that Officer A. W. Spratt would not arrest some boys who had been throwing stones through his windows. The officer said he did not see them, but Mr. Barber testified that he pointed them out, asking the officer to secure them so he could have them punished. Spratt said that he did not see Mr. Barber at all, and caused considerable merriment in his efforts to explain what and who he did see. The Commissioners appeared to think that he had failed in the discharge of his duty, and he will probably find a deduction from his salary next pay day.

Court Calendar—This Day

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Held by SUTHERLAND, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.—Nos. 2463. Yeomans, Jr. vs. The Pacific Fire Insurance Co. 2493. Lerentrith vs. Butterfield et al. 2501. The R. S. Mining Co. vs. Gladding. 2503. Emerson vs. Booth. 2507. Felker et al. vs. Falk. 2511. Morrow vs. The Greenwich Fire Insurance Co. 2513. Farrgrave vs. Peel, Admr. 2519. Barnard vs. Cleveland. 2521. Murphy vs. The Forty-second-street and Grand-street Ferry Company. 2523. Kirtland vs. Harris et al. 2525. Beckstein vs. Matthews. 2527. Post vs. Seaman. 2529. Hegeman vs. Craig. 2531. Lodwick vs. Ford. 2,533. Reid vs. the Mayor, &c., of New-York. 2,545. Hall vs. Barry. 2,547. Parker vs. Spencer, 2,557. Moses vs. Billings. 2,559. Hatterhorst vs. The Singer Manufacturing Company. 2,561. Groom vs. Barber et al. *Part II.*—Held by Mr. Justice INGRAHAM. Court opens at 10 o'clock, A. M. Nos. 2,326. Billings vs. Camer. 2,328. Crowder vs. The Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company. 2,330. Weston vs. Keeler et al. 2,332. Gookin vs. The Commercial Mutual Insurance Company. 2,336. Anderson vs. Johnson. 2,338. Welsh vs. Davies. 2,342. Richmond vs. Nassault. 2,344. The National Shoe and Leather Bank vs. Connolly. 2,346. Throving vs. Therasson. 2,348. Mills vs. Smith. 2,350. Foot vs. Bargen. 2,352. The Shoe and Leather Bank vs. Thompson et al. 2,354. Fricker vs. Lewis. 2,356. Richmond vs. Corlies et al. 2,358. Thomas et al. vs. Hirstfield et al. 2,362. Mahony vs. Clark. 2,364. Bogart vs. Elsassan. 2,366. Du Kuhn vs. Gabler. 2,372. Frazer vs. Ken. 2,374. McGuire vs. Andrews.

Part III.—Held at No. 73 Duane-street. DAVIS, J. Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.—Nos. 2011. Leuchter vs. Viall. 2079. Godfrey vs. The Stephens and Condit Transportation Company. 209½. Appleby vs. The Astor Fire Insurance Company. 879. Nichols vs. Kelly, Sheriff. 989. Sams vs. Same. 1466. Chero, Administrator, vs. The Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company. 563. Hartley vs. James et al. 2155. Weaver vs. First National Bank of New-Orleans. 1426. Newman vs. Kaplock. 1025. Lyon et al. vs. Kettner. 2309. Dowden vs. Hoppock. 993. Burton vs. Myers. 371. Sprague vs. Gregory. 675. Kinnie et al. vs. Ford et al. 2201. Donebach et al. vs. Mann. 743. Chamberlain vs. Salisbury. 1521. Brown vs. Pratt. 1403. Gill vs. Francis. 2231. Sabel vs. Deunoy. 2254. Peck et al. vs. Bailey et al.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—The calendar as published on Wednesday remains unchanged.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Justice BARNARD.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M. No. 32. Mass vs. Tocke. 66. Braman vs. Lincoln. 90. McKeever vs. Noe. 103. Griffith vs. Scott. 133. Drake vs. Long. 141. Thomas vs. Chapman. 161. Claflin vs. Leowenstein. 164. Melville vs. Melville. 165. Bargen vs. Patterson. 171. Osgood et al. vs. Willis, &c. 172. Same vs. same. 179. Little vs. Bartz. 192. McCann vs. Frau et al. 195. Melville vs. Melville. 209. Campbell vs. Getty et al. 213. C. G. and S. M. Co. vs. Hatch. 215. In re. the app. of Livingston for the removal of D. C. Birdsall, &c. 219. Doherty vs. Mignant.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Held by GARVIN, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M. Nos. 2499. Heins vs. Peire. 2,477. Bentley et al. vs. Chase. 2,609. Beck, admr. &c., vs. the East River Ferry Company. 2097. Greene vs. Bond. 2613. Jerome et al. vs. Greene. 2647. Eagleson vs. Torrilhon. 2175. Bruce vs. Taylor et al. 1797. Livermore vs. St. John. 2673. Cook vs. Hull. 2433. Bier vs. Dexter. 2639. Atwell vs. Blake. 2567. McIntyre vs. Dayton. 2581. Smith, Executor, &c., vs. The Mech. and Trad. Fire Ins. Co. 2589. Burrows et al. vs. Birch et al. *Part II.*—Held by JONES, J. Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M. Nos. 2676. Tweddle vs. Hoffman. 2854. Brower vs. Fleming. 2848. Patterson vs. Townsend. 1624. Benjamin et al. vs. Lynch, Sheriff. 2745. Burns vs. Rourk. 2812. McCulla vs. Taylor. 2942. Muller vs. Doran. 2954. Williams vs. Delany. 2806. McKinney vs. Osborn. 2758. Rose vs. United States Telegraph Company. 2936. Gambling vs. The New-York Printing Company. 2962. Lynch vs. Casey. 2868. Glover vs. Whitcomb. 1952. Sexton et al. vs. Sackett. 2106. Boyd vs. Ritchie.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Before Justices ALKER, HEARNE and GROSS. Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M. The following is the calendar for Oct. 25, 26 and 27: Nos. 1. Levy vs. Godfrey. 2. Hays vs. Dos. 3. Baillard vs. Marston. 4. Wilkins vs. Wharton. 5. Gardiner vs. Lemmon. 6. Krohn vs. Sweeny. 7. McDonald vs. Hudson River Railroad Company. 8. Freeland vs. McKinup. 9. Seiger vs. Arnoux. 10. Gates vs. Disbrow. 11. Annglt vs. Dean. 12. Brishham vs. Brennan. 13. Verlinger vs. Solomon. 14. Swift vs. Brown. 15. De Vanege vs. Burrill. 16. Gross vs. Wagstaff. 17. Solomon vs. McGill. 18. Boorman vs. Releman. 19. Meyer vs. Tapscott. 20. Moses vs. the Same. 21. Robinson vs. Hatten. 22. Valk vs. Groom. 23. Hewetan vs. Trafton. 24. Exstrom vs. Lohry. 25. Starling vs. Hasted. 26. Meder vs. Doblin. 27. Daggett vs. Cockroft.

THE NEWARK BAY HOMICIDE.

Trial of Deputy-Sheriff Simonson for the Murder of Asa Dixon, an Oysterman—Acquittal of the Accused.

UNION COUNTY COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

The trial of John W. Simonson, Special Deputy-Sheriff of Hudson County, for the murder of Asa Dixon, an oysterman, by shooting him in August last, while he was illegally taking oysters from Newark Bay, was concluded yesterday afternoon before Judge HAINES, at a special session of the Union County Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Elizabeth City.

Previous to adjournment on Tuesday evening, the testimony of several witnesses was taken to show the general good character of the defendant.

Jacob M. Merseles, being sworn, testified: I reside in Jersey City and have been Sheriff of Hudson County nearly a year; Simonson held a position as Special Deputy-Sheriff under me. (A certified copy of the deputation was here offered in evidence.)

Wm. Ellsworth, sworn: I reside at Bayonne, Hudson County; I was at Newark Bay on the 27th of August, at the time of the shooting; I was within 100 yards of where these boats were gathered together in the creek; my view was obstructed by reeds; I heard only one shot fired.

Patrick McGuyre, sworn: I am Assistant Chief of Police of Elizabeth; had the warrant for the arrest of Simonson; I found him about a mile from Salterville, on the road leading to the Central Railroad.

The defence, after examining other witnesses whose testimony was of little importance, rested their case.

Mr. C. H. Winfield then proceeded to sum up the case for the defence. He thanked the Public Prosecutor, Mr. Magie, for the fair and impartial manner with which he had conducted the case. He held that Simonson could not, with intent or implication of the law, be held responsible for the act. By the law of New-Jersey no man has a right to take oysters in the waters of the State between the months of May and September; any man not a resident of New-Jersey violating the law is liable to have his boat confiscated, and an officer in making seizures has a right to use all necessary force; in this case the officer had no knowledge that those men were residents of New-Jersey. Mr. Winfield made a most eloquent and touching appeal in behalf of his client, and at times many in the court-room were moved to tears. In concluding he said: "When God in His eternal counsel conceived the thought of man's creation, He called to him the three ministers who wait constantly by the throne—Justice, Truth and Mercy—and thus addressed them: 'Shall we make man?' Then said Justice, 'O God, make him not, for he will trample upon thy laws.' Truth made answer also, 'O God, make him not, for he will pollute thy sanctuaries;' but Mercy, dropping upon her knees and looking up through her tears, exclaimed, 'O God, make him; I will watch over him with my care through all the dark paths in which he may have to tread.' Then God made man, and said to him, 'O man, thou art a child of Mercy; go and deal with thy brother.'"

Mr. W. G. Magie, public prosecutor, then summed up the case for the State in an able and impartial manner, occupying over an hour, when the Court took a recess until 1:30 P. M.

At the reassembling of the Court Judge Haines delivered his charge to the Jury, which was a strong one against the prisoner. He explained at length the questions of homicide, classing them under three heads, viz.: Justifiable, excusable and felonious. In this case three questions arise: First—that Asa Dixon came to his death on the 27th of August last—second, that he came to his death by a pistol shot in the hands of defendant—third, Did that act involve the prisoner in a crime?

The Judge said the fact that the prisoner was an officer gave him no right to come into Union County to make an arrest, and the deceased being a citizen of the State, the prisoner had no right to enter or capture his boat, and therefore the act could not be viewed as justifiable. They were to judge whether he held his pistol with prudence; whether it was necessary for him to have a pistol, and if not he must be held responsible; was he in the performance of a legal act, and if not, whether it was murder or homicide; whether the act was unintentional, or whether it was a willful act.

The jury retired at 2:25 P. M., and came in again at 3:10 o'clock.

In answer to the usual questions by the clerk, the foreman of the jury said: "Not guilty in manner and form as charged in the indictment."

The verdict gave very general satisfaction to the large audience present, except to the friends of deceased. There were four ladies present, relatives of the unfortunate deceased man. The wife of the prisoner was also present and was overjoyed at the result. Fearful of personal harm, at the request of Mr. Simonson, he was escorted to the depot by several policemen, and, accompanied by a number of friends, took the 3:45 train of cars for his home at Greenville.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—OCT. 24, 1866.

$2,000	U. S. 5s, '71...C.	113	100	Spring M. Coal...	86
1,000	U. S. 5s, '74...C.	103¾	100	Wyom. Val. Co....	38
20,000	U. S. 6s, '81...R.	113½	100	Ashburton Coal...	15
3,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	113½	200	Butler Coal......	18¾
50,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.R.'62	106	100	Spruce Hill C. b10	4½
14,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'62	114¾	100	Adams Ex. Co.....	65½
1,000	do	114¼	200	Mariposa Pr......	29
3,000	U.S 6s,5-20s,C.'65	110¾	300	At. Mail S. Co...	105¾
3,000	do	110½	100	Boston W. P......	32
65,000	U. S. 5s. 10-40 C..	100	300	Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	219
5,000	Tr. Notes 7 3-10s		150	New-York Cen.....	121¼
	First Ser......	106¾	725	do.............	121½
5,000	do......2d Ser.	105¾	200	Erie R...........	82¾
1,500	do.............	105¾	500	do.............	82½
900	do.3d S.Small	105¾	150	Erie R. Pr.......	86
10,050	N.Y.St.7s, Bounty Loan.....	108¼	50	Hudson R.........	126¾
			400	Reading R........	116¾
4,000	N. Y. St. 6s. '68.	100	1300	do.............	116½
2,000	Virginia 6s......	68	100	Mich. Cen. R.....	114¼
10,000	Virginia 6s. N...	65	4000	Mich. S. & N. I...	92½
2,000	Ill. St. Bs. 6s, '79	100	400	do.............	92¼
500	N.Car.St.6s......	85	100	do.............	92½
5,000	N. Car. 6s. New..	61¾	500	do........s15	92¼
15,000	Missouri 6s......	92¼	300	do........s3	92½
3,000	Mo. 6s, Pacific R. Issue......	92¼	1000	do.............	92½
			100	do.............	92¾
10,000	N. Car. 6s....x-c.	61¾	700	Ill. Central R...	126
10,000	do.............	61	1600	Cleve. & Pitts....	92¾
2,000	Minnesota 8s.....	103	900	Chi. & N. W. R....	55¾
50,000	O. & M. Cer......	33¾	200	do.............	55¾
30,00	do........b30	33¾	300	do.............	55½
30,000	do.............	33¾	200	do.............	55¾
5,000	Erie 3d M........	99	700	Chi. & N. W. P...	81
2,000	Hud. R. 1st M....	102½	300	do........b30	81½
2,000	Alt. & T.H.2d P..	80	200	do.............	80¾
3,000	Hud. R. 2d S. F. B.	105	500	do.............	81
1,000	Mil. & St. P. 2d..	83	1200	do.............	80¾
8,000	C. & N. W. Con. Conv. Bds.....	86½	200	Cleve. & Tol.....	119
7,000	do.............	86¾	800	Chic. & R. I.....	109
10,000	do.............	86½	400	do.............	109¼
10,000	do.............	87	100	do.............	109
132	Bk. of Commerce..	118¾	200	Tol., Wab. & W...	52½
20	Bk. of Comm'th...	110	400	do.............	52¾
10	Gallatin Nat. Bank	111	800	do.............	52¾
500	Canton Co........	53¾	200	do.............	52
100	Cum. Coal P......	58¾	400	do.............	53¼
200	do.............	58¾	200	Ind. & Cin.......	65
200	do.............	58¾	200	P., Ft. W. & C....	109¾
500	do.............	58¾	200	do........b10	110
100	Wilks. Coal......	63	100	Mar. & Cinn Pr...	36
100	West. U. Tel.....	53¾	100	H. & St. J. R.....	46¾
100	do.............	53	100	do........b30	47
100	do........s10	53	100	Mil. & St. P.....	62¼
10	do.............	53½	100	do.............	62
50	West. U. Tel., Rus. Extension.....	97½	200	do.............	62½
			600	do........b3	61¾
17	Quick. Min.......	55¾	150	Mil. & St. P. Pr...	75¾
200	do.............	56¼	300	do.............	76
100	do.............	56¼	200	do.............	76¼
300	do.............	56½			

I O'CLOCK BOARD.

1,000	T. Notes, 7 3-10s First Ser......	106¾	1600	Reading R........	116¼
2,000	do......2d Ser.	105¾	100	Chi. & N. W......	56
6,000	Tenn. St. 6s. N..	72¾	1000	do.............	56
20,000	O. & M. Cer......	33½	100	Chi. & N. W. P...	81
200	Cum. Coal. P.....	58¾	1000	M. S. & N. I.....	92¾
1400	West. U. Tel.....	53	1500	do.............	92¾
100	Quick. Min. Co...	56¼	500	do.............	93
100	Canton Co........	54	200	Cleve. & Pitts....	92¼
150	Pac. M. St. Co....	218	35	Cleve. & Tol......	117
200	do.............	218	200	do.............	119
300	N. Y. Cen........	121	400	do.............	119¼
500	do.............	120¾	300	Tol., W. & W.....	53
100	Erie R...........	82½	100	Mil. & St. P.....	62
30	Erie R. Pr.......	86¾	100	do........s10	62½
			100	Mil. & St. P.....	76

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$3,000	U. S.6s,'81,C......	113¾	100	Harlem R.........	99
50,000	U.S.6s.5-20s.C.'62	114¾	500	M. So. & N. I.....	92¾
157,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C'65	110¾	200	do........b30	92¾
60,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'65 New Issue......	108¾	500	do........s10	92¾
			500	do.............	92¾
7,500	do.............	108½	100	Ill. Cen. R......	125¾
5,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,R.'65	106¾	500	do.............	125¾
25,000	U.S.5s.10-40s, C..	100	400	Cleve. & Pitts....	92
20,000	N. Y. St.7s, Bounty Loan......R.	110	50	Chic. & N. W......	56¾
			700	do.............	56
20,000	O. & M. Cer......	33½	900	do.............	55¾
25,000	do.............	33½	300	Chi. & N. W. P....	80¾
3,000	Ill. Can. Bs. '50..	100	300	do.............	80¾
50,000	C. & N. W. Con'd Conv. Bs......	87	200	do.............	80¾
			200	do.............	80¾
400	N. Y. Cen........	120	145	do.............	80½
35	do.............	119¾	1000	Clev. & Tol. R....	120
800	Quick. Min. Co....	56¾	400	Chic. & R. I......	109
100	West. U. Tel.....	53	100	Tol., W. & W......	52½
100	At. Mail S. Co.b30	106	100	H. & St. J........	47
100	Boston W. P......	32½	100	Mil. & St. P......	62
200	Spruce H. Coal...	4½	200	do.............	75½
200	Pac. M. S. Co.....	218	100	Mil. & St. P. Pr...	76
100	Reading R........	116¾	300	do.............	76¾
200	Mich. Cen. R.....	114¾	200	do.............	76¼

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000	Ohio & M.C......	33½	500	Mich. S. & N. I...	91¾
200	Boston W. P......	31½	2300	do.............	92
400	Cum. Coal........	58¾	400	do............c	91¾
300	Quicksilver......	56¾	1400	do........b3	92
200	do........b3	56¾	300	do........b10	92
300	do.............	56¾	400	Cleve. & Pitts....	92¾
100	do........s15	56¾	500	do........s3	92½
200	do........s3	56¾	400	Clev. & Tol.....x-d	118¾
100	do........b10	56¾	600	do........b3	118½
200	West. U. Tel.....	53½	300	do........b10	118¾
100	N. Y. Cen........	121¾	200	do........b3	119
300	do........b3	121¾	200	Chi. R. I. & P....	109
400	Erie Railroad....	83	2800	Chic. & N. W.....	55¾
100	do........b10	83¼	100	do.............	55¾
300	do........b3	82¾	1500	do.............	55¾
100	do........b15	83	600	do.............	55½
200	do........s3	82¾	400	do........b3	55½
2100	Reading R........	116¾	300	do........b5	54¾
1000	do........s3	116¾	400	Chic. & N. W. P...	81
100	do........b10	116¾	300	do.............	81¼
500	do.............	116¾	400	do.............	81½
800	Tol., W. & W.....	51¾	600	do.............	81¾
200	do.............	51¾	500	do........s3	81¾
100	P., F. W. & C..x-d.b3	109¾	600	do.............	81¾
800	do........b10	110	400	do............c	81¾
300	Mil. & St.P.Pr....	76½			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$20,000	O. & M. C....b3	33¾	200	Clev. & Pitts....b15	92¾
30,000	do.............	33¾	300	do.............	92¾
10,000	do........b10	34¼	400	Clev. & Tol.....x-d	119
200	Cum. Coal........	59	200	do........s3	119
500	Spruce H. C......	4½	200	do.............	119¼
300	do.............	4½	200	do.............	119½
200	Quicksilver......	56¾	300	Ch., R. I. & P....	109¾
100	do........s10	56½	200	do.............	109¾
100	Mar. Min.........	13¾	200	do........s3	109¾
100	do........b30	13¾	100	do........b10	109¾
300	West. U. Tel.....	53	100	do........b3	109¾
1200	N. Y. Cen........	121	400	do.............	109¾
100	Erie R........b3	82¾	300	do.............	109¾
400	Reading R........	116¾	100	do........b30	110
100	Tol., W. & W....b3	53	1300	Chic. & N. W......	56
300	Mich. S. & N. I...	92¾	200	do.............	55¾
400	do.............	92¾	100	do........b10	56
100	do........b10	92¾	300	do........b3	56
500	do.............	92¾	1300	Chic. & N.W. Pr...	80¾
100	do........s30	92	200	do.............	80¾
600	do........b3	92½	300	do.............	80¾
100	Ill. Cen. R......	125¾	100	do........b10	80¾
100	P., Ft. W. & C...x-d	109¾	500	do.............	80¾
100	Mil. & St. P......	63	100	do........b10	80¾
200	do.............	62½	300	do........b3	80¾
400	Mil. & St. P. Pr...	76¼	100	do........s5	80¾
100	do.............	76	200	do.............	80¾

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Boston W. P......	[illegible]	100	Clev. & Pitts R....	92¾
100	Cum. Coal........	58¾	200	do........b10	91¾
300	Spruce H. C......	4½	400	do........s3	91¾
100	do........b3	4½	400	do........b15	91¾
100	Quick. Min. Co....	56¾	300	do.............	91¾
100	do........b3	56¾	300	do.............	91¾
100	do.............	56¾	300	do.............	91¾
300	do.............	56¾	2300	do.............	91
200	New-York Cen.....	119¾	400	Cleve. & Tol....x-d	119¾
600	do.............	119¾	200	Chi. R. I. & P....	108¾
200	do........b3	119¾	200	do........s10	108¾
100	do........b5	119¾	100	do........b3	108¾
200	Erie R...........	81¾	100	do.............	108¾
200	do.............	81¾	600	Chic. & N. W......	54¾
300	do.............	81¾	800	do.............	54¾
400	do.............	81¾	100	do........b15	54¾
800	do........b3	81¾	100	do........s3	54¾
100	do........b15	82	100	do.............	54¾
500	do.............	81¾	500	Chic. & N. W. P...	79¾
100	do........b30	82	400	do........b3	79¾
200	West. U. Tel......	52¾	500	do........b3	79¾
100	Hud. R. R.x-d.....	127¾	500	do........b3	79¾
600	Reading R........	115¾	400	do............c	79¾
200	do........s3	115¾	400	do.............	80
300	Mich. S. & N. I...	92¼	400	do.............	79¾
200	do........s3	92¾	300	do........s3	79¾
800	do.............	91¾	200	P. F. W. & C....x-d	109¾
100	do........s10	91¾	100	do........b3	109¾
400	do........b3	91¾	100	do.............	109¾
1200	do.............	91¾	100	do.............	109
100	Mil. & St. P. Pr...	76¾	100	Mil. & St. P......	62

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 24—P. M.

The Gold Room was again firm to-day, though with less reference than last night to apprehended political disturbances. The Baltimore difficulty appears to be in a fair way for a quiet settlement. But there is another *Bull* clique movement in the Room to advance the price to the close neighborhood of 150 ₽ cent. before the November Gold Interest is let loose from the Treasury Office. The party are favored by the momentary scarcity of Gold for delivery, and the daily demand for Customs. The latter average about $450,000 ₽ day this week. A sixteenth of one ₽ cent. was paid for the use of Gold until Thursday. Some of the holders were asking an eighth early in the day, but no considerable amount could be loaned at this rate. The sales were 147⅞@148⅛@147⅞ ₽ cent. to the close of regular 'Change hours. The speculators for the rise have seven days remaining in which to make their contemplated *corner* before the 1st of November. It may be that they intend, if practicable, to be prepared to continue the operation into November, buying up all that may come upon the market from the Treasury disbursements for interest. At New-York these payments will amount to about $18,000,000; at the other offices—in Boston, Philadelphia and Washington—about $6,000,000. The first three days in November, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, of next week, will probably increase nearly two-thirds, or about $12,000,000, of the New-York disbursement. The remainder will fall in gradually through the month.

The money transactions of the street are not quite so heavy as shown in the daily clearings or exchanges between the banks at the Clearing House as last week, though the Stock Market is quite as buoyant in the Railways. The difference is probably accounted for by the smaller volume of business in the United States Funds and the steadiness of the Money Market. Early last week the realizations at the Stock Exchange were quite considerable, the speculative Railways passing into new hands. At present the *Bull* account at the Exchange is again confident, and the belief in continued ease in the Money Market of a more settled character. The rates for money to the brokers are 4@5 ₽ cent.

In connection with our daily reports of the market for Money to Brokers on call and on prime short City made paper, we may add for the information of our country readers that long date paper is not in favor at the cheap rates daily quoted. It is neither discounted nor advanced upon at less than 6@7 ₽ cent., even with Country Bank indorsement. There is a continued indisposition among our Money lenders, both at Bank and on the Street, to encourage the renewal of the long credit system as before the Rebellion. The employment of Money at present is either on loan at call or in the Public Funds. The latter, paying their half-yearly interest in Gold, offer much greater inducements than the purchase of 4, 6 or 8 months' paper at 6@7 ₽ cent.

The Funds were firm in price, but only moderately active to-day. The 5-20s of 1862 are still wanted for transmission abroad at 114⅝@114¾ ₽ cent. The high price of Gold has also made, the 1865s May and November interest, in request, at 110⅜@110½ ₽ cent. The Consolidated Loan of 1865, July and January interest, is steady at 108⅜@108½. This security is growing in popular favor, and promises to become the "Consols" of the Government list, owing to the prospective magnitude of the Loan by reason of the conversion of 7.30 ₽ cents., of which over seven hundred and forty millions were outstanding on the first of the present month.

There was not much done in Foreign Exchange after the Boston steamer mail of last night. The London rates are 109@109¼ ₽ cent. for 60 days' Bankers.

The Railway market, at the Stock Exchange, was very firm in prices and active in movement through the forenoon. The feeling was more decidedly *Bullish* than usual, and this was remarked as well among the Brokers of the regular Stock Exchange Board and with the outside speculators, and in the Open Board and Long Room. The business was large, well distributed and with few exceptions at higher figures than the sales of Tuesday. The Northwest Stocks led the market—the Preferred reaching 81½ and the Common 56⅛ ₽ cent. Next to these, Michigan Southern attracted much attention and advanced at one time to 93 ₽ cent. The sales of the day in this stock were not less than 15,000 or 18,000 shares. The other Western Roads were also active, and New-York Central and Erie steady until the afternoon, when Central broke below 120 ₽ cent., and the Western list was also lower. The State Bonds were steady, except on North Carolinas, which were lower, and New-York Bounty 7 ₽ Cents., which advanced to 110 ₽ cent. The Railway Mortgages were in demand, and Northwest Convertibles advanced to 87@88 ₽ cent., in sympathy with the Preference Shares, into which they can be converted.

At 5 o'clock P. M. the Railway market was comparatively heavy, and closed about as follows, as contrasted with Tuesday night:

	Tue.	Wed.		Tue.	Wed.
U. S. 10-40s....	100	100	Northwest........	55½	54¼
U. S. 5-20s......	114¾	114¾	N. West Pref.....	80¾	79¾
U. S. 7.30s......	106½	106½	Rock Island......	109	108¾
N. Y. Central....	121⅞	119¼	Fort Wayne.......	109¾	109½
Erie.............	82¾	81¾	Cumb'land Coal...	57½	58½
Hudson...........	126¾	127	Quicksilver......	56¾	56
Reading..........	116½	115¾	W. U. Telegraph..	53	52¾
Mich. Southern...	91¾	92¼	Mariposa Pref....	29	29½
Illinois Central.	126¼	125¾	Ohio Certificates	33¾	33½
Pittsburgh.......	92¾	91¾	American Gold....	147¾	147
Tennessee 6s.....	73	72¾	Bills on London..	109¼	109

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York.........	120	Bank of N. America..	110
Manhattan........	132	Hanover..........	111
Merchants'.......	116	Irving...........	107
Union............	124	Metropolitan.....	128
America..........	138½	Peoples'.........	123½
Phenix...........	108	Market...........	115
Tradesmen's......	140	Nassau...........	108
Chemical.........	700¾	Shoe and Leather...	112¼
Dry Dock.........	150	Commonwealth.....	110
Butchers & Drovers.	125	Impt'rs. & Traders..	111
National.........	111	Park.............	150
Merchants' Exch'ge..	112	Manuf's & Merchants	109
Seventh Ward.....	110	Central National..	112½
State of New-York..	111	First National...	215
Commerce.........	118	Fourth National..	110
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass..	112	Ninth National...	116
Ocean............	105	Tenth National...	103
Bank of the Republic.	116	Oriental Bank....	126

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen 6s. 1883......	96	Han. & St. J. Ld. G....	98
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887......	95½	Han. & St. Jo. Con.....	75
N. Y. Cen. 6s.. R Est...	92	Del. L. & W. 1st M.....	100
N. Y.Cen. 7s. '76.......	106	Tol & W. 1st M. ext....	91
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con.'76..	120	Tol.& Wab. 2d M........	81½
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 65-76....	120½	Tol. & Wab. Equ. Bds...	73½
Erie 1st mort.. 1866....	104	Gt. Western. 1st M. '68.	98
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879..	101½	Gt. Western 2d M., '93..	73¾
Erie 7s. 3d mort., 1883..	98½	Ill. & So. Iowa 2d M....	70
Buff. N.Y.& E.1stM.'77.	95½	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M.	98
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M., 1869.	102½	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund..	102
Hud. R. 7s.2d M. s.f.'85.	105	Pitts.,Ft.W.&Ch.1st M..	104
Hud. R. 7s. conv., 1867..	102	Cleve. & P. 2d M. Con..	90
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72...	103	Miss & Mo. l. g. 1st M..	65
Mich.C.nw.1st M.8s. '82.	108	Chi. & Al. 1st M.......	100½
Ch.B.& Q. 8 p. c. 1st M..	111½	Chi. & Al. income......	95
Mich.S.& N.I.S.F.7 ₽ c..	90¾	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort...	91
Pac.R.7's guart'd by Mo	80	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M...	81
Ill. Cen. 7 ₽ c. 1875...	103¾	Mil. & St.Paul 1st M...	92
Alton & T. H. 1st M....	95	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M...	82
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	84	Joliet & Chic. 1st m....	100
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	80	Chi.& Gt. East'n 1st M.	69½
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund...	96	McGregor West. 1st M...	69
Chi. & N. W. In't B....	90	N. Y. & N. H. 6s......	90
Chi. & N. W. Ex'n B....	83	N. Y. & N. H. 7s......	102
Cons. 7 ₽ c. conv.......	86¼		

The business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer to-day was as follows: Total Receipts, $1,687,034 87; of which $415,000 were for Customs; Coin Notes, $429,000; Payments, $678,541 70; Balances, $102,348,844 82.

A correspondent states, on a close examination of the figures of Receipts at Chicago, that of 127,668 barrels of Flour, from the 10th to the 22d inst., the Northwest Railroad delivered 89,381 barrels, and that of 1,451,870 bushels of Wheat the same road delivered 1,070,791 bushels.

Additional Regulations Concerning the Transportation of Cotton in Bond.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 22, 1866.

It having been represented that much hardship and inconvenience is entailed upon the smaller planters and farmers, in the interior counties of the cotton-producing districts, in consequence of the enforcement of recent regulations concerning the removal of cotton in bond, and that additional and much-needed facilities would be afforded by allowing bonds for securing payment of the tax upon delivery of the cotton at the point of destination, to be taken by the Collector of the receiving district, instead of the Collector of the district whence the cotton is shipped, as provided by Regulations, Series 2, No. 5, issued from this office under date of July 31, 1866, the following additional regulations upon the subject have been adopted for securing the payment of the tax, and as affording the measure of relief sought for.

BOND FOR REMOVAL.

Parties desirous of bringing cotton to seaports or other places for shipment, from other districts, will be allowed to do so upon executing and delivering to the Collector of the district where such seaport or district is situated, a bond, with two or more sufficient sureties, approved by the Collector receiving it, conditioned for the payment of the tax upon all cotton for which permits may be granted by the Assessor of the district in which such cotton may be grown, drawn in the following

FORM 107.—BOND FOR TRANSPORTATION OF COTTON.

Know all men by these presents, That we, ——, as principal, and —— and ——, as sureties, are held and firmly bound unto the United States of America in the sum of — dollars; for the payment of which sum we do bind ourselves and our legal representatives, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents. Sealed with our seals, and dated at —, this — day of —, A. D. 186–.

The condition of this obligation is such that, if the above-bounden ——, principal, shall, within four months from the date hereof, transport, or cause to be transported, any cotton from the — collection district of the State of —, under permits granted by the Assessor thereof, directly to —, in the — collection district of —, and shall deliver, or cause the same to be delivered, to the Collector of Internal Revenue for the said — district of the State of —, immediately upon its arrival, and shall, within ninety days from the date of such permit, pay or cause to be paid to the said Collector of the — district of the State of — the taxes on all cotton removed on the permits granted by the Assessor of the — district of — under this bond, and all necessary and legal charges for custody and weighing thereof, then this obligation to be void; otherwise, to remain in full force and virtue.

(Signed) ——, [L. S.]
Sealed and delivered in presence of ——.
[25 cent stamp.]

This bond must be executed in a penal sum equal to double the amount of the tax on the quantity of cotton intended to be removed and in transitu at any one time during its continuance, and Assessors will be careful not to grant further permits upon any bond when the tax upon the quantity already permitted amounts to one-half the sum named therein, until certificates of payment of the tax on the whole or a portion of the cotton transported under former permits are received from the receiving Collector, when additional permits may be granted; but in no case must the tax upon the quantity under permit and unaccounted for exceed one-half the penal sum of the bond.

Thus, if the bond is given in a sum securing the tax upon five hundred bales, of four hundred pounds each, when this limit is reached, no further permit should be granted except upon the receipt of the certificate of delivery and payment, as hereinafter provided.

Immediately upon the execution of this bond, the collector to whom it is delivered will transmit it, (retaining a copy thereof in his office,) to the Assessor of the district whence it is intended to remove the cotton, who will thereupon be authorized to grant permits for the removal of the cotton upon application being made by the principal or his agent in the form shown.

Upon receiving this application the Assessor will grant permits in triplicate in the specified form, one of which he will deliver to the applicant, one will be transmitted to the Collector of the reciving district, and one transmitted to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue:

The Assessor must in all cases carefully insert in the permit the marks upon the bales, and the numbers upon the metallic tags, which he will either affix himself in the proper manner, or, in case this is impracticable from any cause, he will deliver them to the owner or his agent, by whom they will be inserted in the bale, as a measure of protection against possible seizure and detention, as well as for a means of identification of the cotton upon delivery with that named in the permit.

If, in such case, the cotton removed in this manner has not been weighed before removal by a duly appointed weigher, the amount of tax named in the permit will be based upon the weight as certified by the owner or the proprietor of the gin-house, and in such case it may vary from the actual amount to be paid upon delivery by the parties removing the cotton.

In order to arrive at the true amount of tax to be paid on the cotton removed under these conditions, it must be weighed upon its arrival in the receiving district by the officer appointed for that purpose, to whom a fee of twenty-five cents per bale will be paid for this service, and upon whose certificate of the weight, issued in the appended form, the tax shall be collected.

Upon receipt of this certificate of weight and payment of the tax, the Collector will issue his certificate, in duplicate, in proper form.

One copy of this certificate will be delivered to the party paying the tax, who will present the same to the Assessor or an Assistant Assessor of the district in which it was issued for his indorsement, which must be in the authorized form.

And no certificate for the receipt of tax upon any cotton removed under bond in pursuance of the foregoing regulations shall be received by an Assessor holding the bond, unless bearing the above indorsement of the Assessor of the receiving district, and is accompanied by the certificate of the weigher.

The parties to the bond, in order to obtain cancellation thereof, upon receiving from the Collector to whom payment of tax is made his certificate thereof, and obtaining the indorsement of the Assessor, as required, must transmit the same, with the certificate of the weigher, to the Assessor granting the permit, who will thereupon credit the party with the evidence so furnished, on the bond held by him, and when the evidence shall be produced of payment of the tax on all cotton for the removal of which permits have been granted, the Assessor will cancel said bond, and transmit the same, with all the evidence upon which such cancellation was based, for the approval of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Where the evidence of payment of the tax required for the cancellation of the bond is not furnished within ninety days from the expiration of the time for which the bond was given to continue, the Assessor will transmit the same to this office, with all the papers connected therewith, for such action as shall be deemed necessary, unless an extension of the time for furnishing the required evidence shall be granted upon application made to and approved by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

All Assessors receiving bonds, given under the foregoing regulations, will keep an accurate record thereof, and also of all permits granted by them under the same, and will transmit at this office, monthly, a schedule of all bonds received and cancelled by them, in company with their monthly statement of the bonded account of their district, on form 94.

Collectors of receiving districts taking bonds under the foregoing regulations must transmit to the Assessor of their district a schedule of all such bonds, giving date, names of principals, and the disposition made thereof, showing the district to which they were transmitted, and must also enter upon form 93, each month, the amount of the tax received upon cotton removed under permits granted thereon in the same manner as other collections upon bonded goods, so that the amount thus collected can be entered in and receipted for in the next succeeding monthly list.

These regulations are to be considered additional to, and as not superseding, those contained in series 2, No. 5, or the additional regulations published under date of Sept. 25, 1866.

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

Approved:
H. MCCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS (THIRTY YEARS TO RUN)
FOR SALE BY
CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
No. 51 Wall-st.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 24, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 155 bbls. Ashes, 7,612 bbls. Flour, 200 bags Corn Meal, 34,150 bushels Wheat, 44,437 bushels Corn, 52,730 bushels Barley, 8,758 bushels Oats, 618 bbls. Pork, 50 pkgs. Lard, 18 pkgs. Beef, and 412 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in demand and firm at $9 75@$10 for pots, and $13 50@$14 for Pearls, ₽ 100 lbs. Stock, 267 barrels.

COFFEE—Is inactive at unchanged prices. Java at 25½c.@26c.; Native Ceylon, 19½c.@21c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@20c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@19½c.; Rio 17c.@20c., and St. Domingo, 16½c.@17c., in gold, ₽ lb.

COTTON—Is in rather better request, closing steady. Middling grades ranged from 39c.@41c. ₽ lb. Sales and resales since our last 2,600 bales, against receipts of 2,056 bales. Mr. WM. P. WRIGHT, in his circular for the *Asia* gives the following statement of the movement in cotton since 1st September last.

	1866.	1865.
Receipts at the ports in the United States..........bales	78,000	275,000
Export to Great Britain..........	45,000	98,000
Export to France..........	7,000	7,000
Export to other Foreign Ports..........	3,000	1,300
Total Exports..........	55,000	106,000
Stock on hand..........	210,000	326,000

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

Receipts at the Ports.........bales	26,000	55,000
Exports to Great Britain..........	4,000	28,000
Exports to France..........	....	1,000
Total Exports for the week......	4,000	29,000

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts, thus far, this week..........	9,619
Receipts since Oct. 1, 1866..........	34,034
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866..........	61,852
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866..........	493,976
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866..........	866,775
Exports, week ending to-day..........	4,407
Exports since Oct. 1..........	7,946
Exports since Sept. 1..........	29,420
Exports since Jan. 1, 1866..........	339,354
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866..........	495,309
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866..........	2,571,043
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1 to Oct. 15, 1866..........	73,000

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report to-day has been as follows: *Jobbers' Prices*—Brown Sheetings—Atlantic A, 23½c.; Pepperell E, 25c.; Pepperell R, 23c. Bleached Shirtings—Bay Mills, 35c.; Lonsdale, 33½c.; Reynolds A A, 23c. Prints—Garner & Co., 21c.; Pacific, 20c.; Sprague, 19½c.; Wamsutta, 16½c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic, 87½c. @ $1 05; Empress Trail, $1 25; Meyers' IXL, in fair demand. Shirts—J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 150, $25; J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 525, $40. Paper Collars—Metropolitan Collar Company, Byron and Garrote, No. 1, No. 20 enameled, French enameled and silver corrugated, $10 to $35; Goldsmith Patent, Byron, $30; Shakespeare, $40; Cuffs, $50; Less, 30 ₽ cent. Ticks—Methuen, A A, 47½c.; Conestega, A A, 47½c.; Blackstone River, 25c. Stripes—Amoskeag, 37½c.; Uncasville, 25c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in lively demand to-day, opening buoyantly and closing at decidedly firmer prices. Sales since our last, 21,000 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 90@$11 25; very poor to good old Extra State at $9 50@$11 37; ordinary to strictly choice do. do., fresh inspection, at $11 50@$13; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $11 45@$12 90 ₽ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western..........	$8 90	@$11 25
Extra State..........	9 50	@13 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 75	@15 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	11 45	@12 90
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands..	13 00	@15 00
Extra Genesee..........	13 00	@15 00
Common to choice extra Missouri....	13 75	@18 00

Southern Flour is improving. Sales since our last, 650 bbls., in lots, at $12 50@$14 for poor to good, and $14 10@$17 for good to very choice extra brands, ₽ bbl. Canadian Flour continues inactive and nominal. Rye Flour is in more demand, including superfine at $6 75@$8 ₽ bbl. Sales 1,350 bbls. Corn Meal is in request at $5 40@$5 50 for Western, $5 60@$5 70 for Jersey, $5 50 for City, $5 75 for Marsh's Caloric, and $5 85 for Brandywine, ₽ bbl. Sales 600 bbls.

GRAIN—There has been increased activity in Wheat, prices of which have advanced 3c.@5c. ₽ bushel, closing buoyantly. Sales have been reported since our last, of 141,000 bushels, including new White Canada at $3 30; new No. 1 White Michigan at $3 25@$3 30; Amber Michigan at $3 05; Milwaukee Club at $2 30@$2 38; very poor to good Chicago at $2 15@$2 45; the latter rate for mixed old and new; and Amber State at $3 05@$3 15 ₽ bushel. Corn has been less freely offered at a further advance of 1c.@2c. ₽ bushel, which has checked busines to-day. Sales since our last, 191,000 bushels at $1 11@$1 12 for inferior; $1 13@$1 15, closing at $1 15 afloat, and $1 12@$1 14, chiefly at $1 13@$1 14 in store, for sound Mixed Western; $1 15 for Yellow Western, and $1 17 for White do. ₽ bushel. Oats have been in active demand again to-day, and decidedly firmer. We quote Chicago at 64½c.@68c.; Milwaukee at 65c.@69c.; Iowa at 68c.@70c.; State at 70c. ₽ bushel. Sales 136,000 bushels. Rye is held higher, but is less active. Sales 13,000 bushels, including old Western at $1 28@$1 30; and new do. at $1 38; new State at $1 42, ₽ bushel. Barley has been less active and heavy. Sales 30,000 bushels at $1 05 for poor Western, and $1 20@$1 23 for State. Barley Malt rules quiet at $1 40@$1 50 ₽ bushel.

HAY—North River bale is very scarce and in fair request at $1 05@$1 15 for shipment, and $1 45@$1 65 for local use ₽ 100 lbs. Straw 70c.@$1 10 ₽ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in good demand, including American new at 35c.@60c.; old at 15c.@45c.; also foreign at 40c.@55c. ₽ lb.

LATHS—Eastern are in good request at $4 25 ₽ thousand.

MOLASSES—Desirable lots have been sparingly offered, and have been firm but quiet. We quote: Porto Rico at 60c.@75c.; English Island at 60c.@62½c. Cuba at 46c.@60c. ₽ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in less demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 85c.@88c. ₽ gallon; Crude do. at $6 50@$7; Resin at $5 50@$14 ₽ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 62@$4 50 ₽ bbl.

OILS—Continue dull and heavy, including Crude Whale at $1 25@$1 40; Bleached Whale at $1 45@$1 50; Crude Sperm at $2 70@$2 75; Unbleached do. at $2 90@$3; Lard Oil at $1 45@$1 90; Red Oil at 95c.@$1 05; Linseed Oil at $1 50@$1 55 for English and American, ₽ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is in active request at 22c.@23c. for Crude; 37c.@41c. for ordinary to strictly prime White Refined, in bond, and 54c.@57c. for do., free, ₽ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed and lower to-day. Sales since our last, 5,300 bbls., in lots, at $33 75@$33 95 for new Mess, closing at $33 87, cash; $31@$31 25 for one year old Mess, and $29@$29 25 for new Prime, ₽ bbl. Cut Meats continue quiet at 14c.@14½c. for Shoulders, and 17c.@19c. for Hams; sales 135 pkgs. Bacon continues in limited demand at 15½c.@15¾c. for Cumberland cut and 16½c.@16¾c. for short rib, ₽ lb. Lard is very heavy, lower and irregular; sales since our last, 400 tcs. and bbls., in small lots, at 14½c.@16½c., and small lots at 16¾c. ₽ lb. Beef is quiet and heavy at $12@$18 50 for Plain Mess, and $17 50@$23 50 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 200 bbls. Tierce Beef continues quiet, but steady. Beef Hams continue in limited demand at $45@$48 ₽ bbl. Dressed Hogs continue quiet and depressed at 12½c. for heavy, and 12½c. for light, ₽ lb. Butter has been in limited request at from 36c.@43c. for State, 45c.@55c. for Fancy do., and 18c.@37c. for Western, ₽ lb. Cheese is in moderate demand at 6c.@18c. ₽ lb. We quote;

BUTTER.

Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ₽ lb	42	@43
Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ₽ lb	42	@43
New-York State Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ₽ lb	41	@42
New-York State Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ₽ lb	37	@39
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ₽ lb	41	@42
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ₽ lb	37	@39
New-York State Dairies—fresh firkins, extra, ₽ lb	41	@42
New-York State Dairies—ordinary qualities, ₽ lb	36	@38
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, good to extra, ₽ lb	40	@41
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, fair to good, ₽ lb	36	@38
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ₽ lb	35	@37
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ordinary, ₽ lb	31	@33
Orange and Sussex County—fresh pails, ₽ lb	40	@55
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ₽ lb	40	@55
Western Reserve—firkins, fair to good, ₽ lb	30	@32
Western Reserve—firkins, ordinary, ₽ lb	27	@28
Western States—firkins, fair to good, ₽ lb	28	@30
Western States—firkins, ordinary, ₽ lb	23	@25
Western States—firkins common	18	@20

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ₽ lb	17	@18
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ₽ lb	16	@17
Factory Dairies, Western, ₽ lb	16	@17
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ₽ lb	16	@17½
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ₽ lb	15	@16
Farm Dairies, Western, ₽ lb	14	@16
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ₽ lb	6	@12
Farm Dairies, Common, ₽ lb	10	@15

SUGARS—Are moderately inquired for at somewhat irregular prices. Sales since our last 810 hhds., including Cuba, &c., from 10½c.@13½c., and 250 boxes Havana, part at 12c.@12½c. ₽ lb. Refined Sugars are in request at 14c.@16½c. ₽ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 39,000 lbs. at 15c.@16½c. ₽ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 77,000 lbs. at 12c.@12½c., and 32,000 lbs. Grease at 9½c.@12½c. ₽ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in more active demand and firmer. Sales have been reported of 1,150 bbls., in bond, at from 41c.@45c., the latter rate for choice old ₽ bbl.

FREIGHTS—Have been dull, to-day, with 462 vessels of all classes in port. For Liverpool there were taken 250 bales Cotton, by steamer, at ½d. ₽ lb. For London, 9,000 bushels Barley at 6d ₽ bushel.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of PURDY, NORMAN & STORY is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
THOS. E. PURDY.
JAMES NORMAN.
R. R. STORY, Jr.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1866.

The undersigned have this day entered into a partnership under the firm of PURDY & NORMAN, for the purpose of continuing the business heretofore conducted by PURDY, NORMAN & STORY.
THOS. E. PURDY.
JAMES NORMAN.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1866.

WE HAVE THIS DAY OPENED A branch establishment in New-Orleans, under the firm of WILLIAMS, RUPERTI & CO.
Mr. ED. H. BUCKNER has been admitted a partner in our houses here and in New-Orleans.
JANSSEN, SCHMIDT & RUPERTI.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1866.

NOTICE—COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of GRAY & McPHERSON, for the purpose of carrying on the butter, lard and cheese business, at No. 152 4th-av., in the City of New-York.
CORYDON L. GRAY.
MURDOCH McPHERSON.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1866.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of E. MORRISON & CO., this day expires by limitation. The business of the firm will be settled by either of the partners.
EDWARD MORRISON,
ANDREW SOHER,
JOSEPH SOHER.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1866.

WE HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A COPARTNERSHIP, under the firm name of SMITH & RUTGERS, for the transaction of a general banking and stock brokerage business, at No. 36 Broad-st.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1866.

EXPRESSES.

On and after Oct. 20, 1866, the
CALIFORNIA PACKAGE EXPRESS
Will close at 5 P. M. on the day previous to steamer's sailing.
THE LETTER EXPRESS
will be closed as follows, viz.:
No. 84 Broadway..........at...11:30 A. M.
Metropolitan Hotel..........at...11:15 A. M.
Pier 42 North River (foot of Canal-st.)..at...11:50 A. M.
on day of steamer's sailing.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS. FLOOR-TILING monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock.
FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works,
Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st. near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUPERIOR in appearance, more durable, half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, 405 6th-av., bet. 25th and 26th [illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
For young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., reopens Sept. 18.
Circulars obtained at the Institute.
Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON
will reopen his Classical, French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium. 5th-av., corner 20th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 10.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE
WILL REOPEN SEPT. 1, 1866.
For circulars, address
BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, New-York.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Circulars at the Institute.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 20, 1866, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED HAS REMOVED her French and English Boarding and Day School to the large residence corner 38th-st. and Park-av., Murray Hill.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR THE thorough instruction of a few boys at 907 Broadway.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 161 FIFTH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY.
Its rooms have lofty ceilings, are all upon the same floor, and heated by steam. For spaciousness, light, ventilation, ease of access—indeed, for all school purposes—they are unsurpassed. All the older pupils are under the direct training of Mr. Lyon, the younger of Mrs. Lyon. Light gymnastics are taught. For several years the roll of pupils has annually increased from 30 to 50 per cent., exceeding now 100. A fine class is preparing for college. Parents are invited to call.

MISS COMSTOCK'S
LIMITED FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 7 East 27th-st.
Eight boarding pupils received into the family. French is the language in use.
Two vacancies have occurred owing to illness.
The distinctive features of the school explained on application by letter or in person.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS,
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
Institution endowed.
Number of boarders limited to 30. Board and tuition of 21 weeks, $100. Session will open Oct. 23.
T. G. SHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
NO. 32 EAST 21ST-ST.,
REOPENED ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 20.

PARISIAN FRENCH.
MADEMOISELLE DE WAILLY
has just returned, and will resume her instruction in schools and families, private lessons and classes. Apply at No. 136 East 45th-st.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., two doors from 5th-av., New-York. Address as above.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st.,
Will reopen Sept. 18. Ten boarding pupils admitted.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
Prof. E. FEZANDIE, Director. Day and Boarding Scholars. Day scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Complete English, French, German, Spanish, Classical, Scientific and Commercial Instruction, including a thorough course of Universal History and Geography, Philosophy, Sociology, Music, Drawing and Gymnastics. Also Primary Department. Handsome house and grounds, between Central Park and Hudson River. Circulars at Christern's, No. 863 Broadway, or at the Institute, Broadway and 93d-st.

GREAT REDUCTION FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY.—GOLDSMITH'S Penmanship, Book-keeping, &c., No. 756 Broadway. NOTICE.—All who enter their names prior to Nov. 1, for term beginning on that day, will be received at a reduction of nearly one-half. Particulars in circulars. Pupils may commence immediately, if desired.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' FRENCH and English school for young ladies, No. 56 West 11th st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. The preparatory class for boys, No. 68 West 11th-st., connected with this school, will reopen Sept. 20. Their course will comprise, English, French and Latin.

WANTED—BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY or in a school for two hours' instruction in Latin, French, English branches and drawing; references exchanged. Address Miss A. D. WHITTINGHAM at No. 78 Irving-place, corner of 19th-st.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies; Miss M. METCALF, Principal. Pupils received at any time, and pay from date of entrance. Circulars may be obtained as above.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW SEMINARY.—THE above Seminary Buildings having been recently destroyed by fire, the Principal will open a Boarding-school for Boys 1½ miles below West Point, Oct. 15. For circulars address G. H. CARSWELL, West Point, N.Y.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET and GEORGE B. GOODALL will open Sept. 17, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for boys. The fifty-eighth semi-annual session will commence THURSDAY, Nov. 1, 1866. For circulars apply to the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

TOWNSEND'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, No. 260 Bowery; private instruction day and evening in book-keeping, arithmetic, writing, spelling, grammar; thorough business education imparted. No classes.

MRS. MYERS' HOME SCHOOL FOR young ladies, at Oyster Bay, L. I., thirty miles east of New-York, will re-open Sept. 19. For circulars apply, as above, to Mrs. E. H. MYERS.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF N. Y. UNIVERSITY, with Primary and Commercial Departments, prepares for College, business, West Point, Naval Academy. Circulars at the University.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL—NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at the school.

MISS ABBOTT'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH DAY SCHOOL, No. 25 East 15th-st.; open from 9 A. M. till 1 P. M.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y., 23 miles from City by Harlem Railroad. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

MRS. BLIGH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 49 West 17th-st., reopened Sept. 20.

MR. RICHARD P. JENKS' SCHOOL will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 10, at No. 1,182 Broadway.

A. BOURSAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, at Irvington, on the Hudson, N. Y. Formerly in Brooklyn.

THE KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL FOR children will reopen Sept. 17, at 70 West 37th-st. For circulars call upon or address Miss E. M. COE, as above.

WILLIAM H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with gymnasium, No 1,214 Broadway.

MISS MARY SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL, No. 923 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

AN ACCOMPLISHED AND HIGHLY EDucated tutor, with highest references, now engaged in families of the best standing, has a few vacant hours for pupils of either sex in the classics, mathematics and English branches; boys fitted for college. Address TUTOR, Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY COMPETENT TO educate children in various elementary studies and in music desires a situation in some respectable family or in a school. Address PRECEPTRESS, care of Dr. J. Harris, No. 148 East 34th-st., New-York.

A LADY TEACHER, OF THE FIRST CLASS, will give instruction in penmanship, or the English branches, at the residence of the pupil. Apply personally or by letter at Goldsmith's Institute, No. 756 Broadway.

PRIVATE LESSONS.—A THOROUGHLY experienced teacher desires to give private tuition in the classics, mathematics, French, Spanish, German and the English branches; also in music, (piano.) Address W., Room No. 4, No. 898 Broadway.

A GRADUATE OF SEVERAL YEARS' experience in teaching can devote a few hours daily to tuition in English, classics and mathematics; refers to patrons of the highest standing. Address ALPHA, Station D.

A LADY, EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING, has a few hours for private pupils. Ladies whose education has been neglected will receive special care. Address EDUCATION, Box No. 36 Station G.

FIVE LADIES OR GENTLEMEN MAY form a French class at the private residence No. 19 Bethune-st. Terms $15 per quarter, 24 lessons, 1½ hours each, commencing Tuesday Evening, Oct. 30.

RESIDENT OR DAILY GOVERNESS.—An English lady of experience wishes an engagement. The English branches, with music and French. Address Z. A. Z., Station D.

A. PIETRO A. SALVOTTI, PROFESSOR OF the Italian language, will continue giving private lessons; also, in classes. Call at CHRISTERN'S, No. 863 Broadway.

A YOUNG MAN DESIRES TO GIVE private instruction either in the Classics or in the English branches. Address M. D. C., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

VISITING GOVERNESS OR OTHERWISE—Terms low. Common and higher English branches; composition, piano, singing, Drawing. Highest testimonials from City patrons. Box No. 79 Station D.

WANTED—A POSITION, EITHER AS PRIvate instructor, principal or professor in a collegiate school, for a first-class teacher, graduate of Yale, of long experience, speaking French and German, the former fluently. Office of School Agency and *Mother's Magazine*, No. 5 Beekman-st. D. MEAD.

WANTED—A VICE-PRINCIPAL IN THE School of the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, a young man, a good disciplinarian and qualified to teach the English branches. Address LUDI MAGISTER, Station C.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as governess in a private family; reads and speaks French fluently; reference given. Inquire at No. 12 West 12th-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT FRENCH LADY to teach French, who can bring good references. Address Post-office Box No. 218, Elizabeth, N. J.

WANTED—A VISITING GOVERNESS TO teach two boys, six and eight years old, two hours daily. Address Box 1,971 Post-office, stating terms, &c.

VALENTINES.

THE NEW-YORK UNION VALENTINE COMPANY have an immense stock of valentines on exhibition (to the trade) at their salesrooms, Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

DOUBLE GUNS, $10, $15, $20, $30, $40, $50, $75, $100; also a variety of Fishing Tackle. Sent by Express to order by J. & J. BRUSH, No. 163 Bowery. A few second-hand Double Guns.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 25, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET. Characters by Mrs. F. D. Bowers, F. C. McCollom, supported by a great cast.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, £100,000. Characters by the company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, OUR AMERICAN COUSIN. Characters by Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON and the company.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, A FINE OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN and RUM-TI-FOO-ZLE.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Montague-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Mme. ADELAIDE RISTORI as LADY MACBETH.

GERMAN STADT THEATRE,
Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.
THIS EVENING, WEINER IN PARIS and HANS JUERGE ODER DIE PERLENSCHUR. Characters by M. Bogumil Dawison and the company.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, French Opera. LES DIAMANTS DE LA COURONNE.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, JESSE BROWN and CAPTAIN KYD. Characters by Miss Fanny Herring, G. L. Fox, and full company.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, THE DREAM OF DESTINY and IRELAND AND AMERICA.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON at 2, EVENING at 7½, THE SEA OF ICE; Or, THE MOTHER'S PRAYER. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 20,000 Curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Robinson and little Clarence, Mlle. DeBerg and J. E. Cooke. The NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c. IL BACIO, LITTLE BAREFOOT, LAUGHING GAS, &c.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 3½ o'clock, Jerome Hopkins' GRAND CONCERT.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, MR. and MRS. HOWARD PAUL in their MUSICAL, COMIC AND CHARACTERISTIC ENTERTAINMENTS.

DODWORTH'S HALL.
Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. THE WONDROUS LIVING HEAD—A MIRACLE.

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUDWORTH MINSTRELS. JOLLY MILLERS, BARBARA ALLEN, TWO LITTLE LAMBS, &c., &c. PERSECUTED DUTCHMAN.

STUDIO BUILDINGS,
No. 15 West 10th-st.
THIS DAY AND EVENING—MOSIER'S CELEBRATED MARBLE STATUES.

NEW-YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY,
No. 618 Broadway.
THIS DAY, Curiosities in Anatomy and Natural History. LECTURES UPON THE MICROSCOPE.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum	$10
The DAILY TIMES (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, two copies, one year	$5
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

At the annual meeting of the Overseers of Harvard College, held on Tuesday at Cambridge, Rev. EDWARD E. HALE offered a resolution that a Committee of Five be appointed to confer with the Corporation and with the Trustees of the proposed Methodist Institute, to consider the propriety of connecting that Institute with the College. The resolve passed, and the Committee was appointed as follows: Rev. Messrs. Hale, Clarke, Miner, and Messrs. Dana and Richardson. The President, Rev. THOMAS HILL suggested in his report, that great good might be accomplished by the endowment of scholarships for graduates, the incumbents to give a certain amount of time to the instruction of undergraduates.

The difficulty which resulted in the murder of C. N. W. BENT, Associated Press Agent, at Nashville, on the 22d inst., arose out of the publication, in the Louisville papers, of BENT's conduct and treatment at the hotels in Louisville, in connection with MCGAVOCK's mother. The *Courier's* article, copied into the Nashville *Gazette*, with harsh partisan comments on BENT, made the facts widely known in Nashville, and assisted to precipitate the difficulty. BENT was a native of Boston, where he has relatives.

The Masonic Fraternity of the United States are invited by the Grand Lodge of Maryland to participate in the laying of the corner-stone of the Masonic Temple, now being constructed in Baltimore. Arrangements are making to have a grand demonstration, and it is expected that Master Masons, Companions and Sir Knights from all parts of the Union will be largely represented on the occasion. The ceremonies will take place on the 20th of November.

Incendiary fires are numerous in Cambridge, Mass. The large mansion corner of Ware and Harvard streets, built by the late Prof. WEBSTER, was totally destroyed by fire on Monday night. It was owned by Mrs. THOMAS G. CARY, who had nearly completed extensive repairs and alterations. The loss on the structure is $15,000, while the damage to the fine grounds cannot be estimated.

The latest news from the construction trains on the Pacific Railroad is that the track is completed 266 miles west of Omaha, and is still going down at the rate of two miles a day. A force of from 9,000 to 12,000 mechanics and laborers is steadily at work on this great highway to the Pacific.

A silver tea-service was presented to Mr. KINGSLEY, of the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, on Monday evening, as a token of their grateful appreciation of the hospitality rendered the President of the United States and his suite during their late visit to that city.

Gen. SHERMAN held an Indian council at Fort Dodge on the 7th inst. He gave the Indians eight days to bring in the three white women they have, and if they did not return them without presents, it would be war. The Indians then started home to have a council among themselves.

Eight Baptist missionaries embarked yesterday from Boston. Rev. J. J. STODDARD and Rev. M. B. COMFORT, with their wives, for Assam; Rev. J. M. CUSHING and wife, Miss M. A. COTTRIES and Miss A. B. GAGE, for Burmah.

The Bowdoinham (Me.) Bank robbers were on the train recently smashed up on the Portland and Portsmouth Railroad, but were so well secured that they were not able to effect their escape in the confusion which ensued.

The Johnstown (Penn.) *Tribune* says: "Suit is about being instituted against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for damages incurred by the falling of the platform at that place on the 14th of September."

Rev. Prof. D. E. BARTLETT, of Hartford, has accepted the invitation of the Boston Deaf Mute Christian Association to locate in Boston and become permanently their teacher and pastor, and will shortly be installed.

The playing of organs, harps and other musical instruments in the streets of Philadelphia is to be stopped. Several of the perambulating musicians have been arrested by order of the Mayor.

A little girl named CATHERINE PFLANZ was burned to death in Utica last week by her clothes taking fire from a bonfire of leaves which she had ignited in the street.

The citizens of Newport have voted, by 100 majority, to extend Bellevue-avenue around South Newport, at an expense of $20,000.

LOCAL NEWS.

Yesterday Capt. HARTT, in command of the Metropolitan Harbor Police-boat *Deer*, visited the fishing-grounds around Staten Island to discover to what extent the law of license is obeyed by the somewhat refractory oystermen. Although some sixty boats were hailed, to the credit of their owners be it spoken, but two had failed to secure their licences, and these promised to procure the necessary documents to-day. The *Deer* made the tour of the island. About noon a flat-bottom sloop was discovered upset in the shallows of the outer Bay. The oystermen reported that they had seen her just before the accident, and knew that she was carrying too much sail for safety with the stiff breeze then blowing. The men on board were picked up by a passing sloop. The boat to which the accident occurred, is was presumed, was making for the fishing-grounds without ballast when she upset. On the turn of the tide she was no doubt gotten to rights, and towed to the harbor of the island.

The trial of an action of much interest to ship owners, pilots and others, was commenced yesterday in the Supreme Court, Circuit, before Mr. Justice DAVIS, without a Jury. The action is brought by RUSSELL STURGIS and others, of the Board of Pilot Commissioners of the Port of New-York, against PAUL SPOFFORD, of the late firm of SPOFFORD & TILESTON, to recover the sum of $9,600, being the aggregate amount of ninety-six penalties, of $100 each, alleged to have been incurred by the defendant, within the last three or four years, for a violation of the act of the Legislature which provides that none but licensed persons shall be employed to pilot vessels in and out of the Port of New-York by way of Sandy Hook. The result of this case will be looked for with much interest by all concerned.

Cooper Institute Hall was crowded last evening by an intelligent audience, assembled on the occasion of the anniversary of the American Freedmen's Union Commission. Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER delivered an able and eloquent address upon the subject of education, shewing how essential to good government it was that the masses should be educated. The address was one of the most profound and comprehensive of all his efforts, and was listened to with intense interest. Addresses were also made by Maj.-Gen. O. O. HOWARD, U. S. A., Col. A. J. DURANT, of New-Orleans, and others.

JOHN FOSTER was brought before U. S. Commissioner WHITE yesterday, on the charge of having, about the 5th of September, 1865, sold a quantity of counterfeit fifty-cent currency to AARON MCCARTY, an agent of the Secret Service of the Treasury Department, under Col. WOOD, chief of that Department. The examination was adjourned till the 30th inst.

A meeting of merchants was held at the Produce Exchange yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of devising means for the relief of the sufferers by the recent disastrous fire in Quebec. Addresses were made by Mr. W. H. HARRIS, and Gen. HIRAM WALBRIDGE, and a committee of ten gentlemen was appointed to obtain subscriptions.

A Convention of railroad men was held at the St. Nicholas Hotel yesterday. The object of the Convention was declared to be the improvement of railroad construction, maintenance and management. The subject of safety signals was discussed yesterday and the Convention then adjourned to this morning.

The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of Eastern New-York held its first day's annual session yesterday, at Odd Fellows' Hall. A large amount of business was transacted, and officers for the ensuing year were elected. They then adjourned until this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Deputy Sheriff SIMONSON, who has been on trial in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Elizabeth, N. J., for the murder of ASA DIXSON, an oysterman, was yesterday acquitted. The verdict was received by the audience in the court-room with great satisfaction.

A young man named CHARLES JACKSON was found at a late hour on Tuesday night, in South First-street, near Second-street, Williamsburgh, with a severe pistol-shot wound in the breast. JACKSON declares that he was shot by an unknown man, but the Police appear to doubt his story.

A very large meeting of the German Radical Republicans of this City was held last evening at the Thalia Theatre, for the purpose of indorsing the Syracuse nominations. The meeting was addressed by Gen. CARL SCHURZ and R. WEIL VON GERNSBACH.

A meeting of the Twentieth Ward Republican Club was held at the corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirty-third-street last evening. Addresses were made by Hon. CHANCEY M. DEPEW, Col. TREMAIN and Mr. MCADAM.

Two decrees of divorce were granted yesterday by the Supreme Court. They are entitled CHAS. MAASCH *vs.* LOUISA MAASCH, and SARAH MEYERS *vs.* WM. H. MYERS.

The price of Gold ruled 147¾@148¼@147½ yesterday; Exchange, 109; the Funds firm; the Railway Market active in the forenoon, but lower at 5 o'clock at the close of business. Money easy to the Brokers.

There was more activity in Flour and Wheat yesterday, at much higher prices. Corn, Rye and Oats were also dearer, but less freely dealt in. Pork and Lard were heavy and lower. Cotton closed steadily, on a moderate business. Other branches of trade were quiet.

Our Claims Upon England.

The *Tribune* charges upon the Administration a purpose of forcing the country into a war with England, to divert attention from its political difficulties at home. We attach no sort of consequence to this imputation. It is evidently only one more added to the unscrupulous party endeavors of the day. It is not at all unlikely that our Minister in London may have been instructed to renew upon the new Ministry the demand which he repeatedly made upon that which has just gone out of office, for settlement of our claims for losses by the depredations upon our commerce of ships fitted out for the rebel service in British ports. The late Ministry declined to admit these claims, and Lord JOHN RUSSELL, in his last letter on the subject, volunteered to say that they would not even be submitted to arbitration. He found an excuse for this in an expression used some two years before in a letter from Mr. SEWARD; but our Government had never proposed any such reference.

Lord STANLEY, the new Foreign Secretary, is known to be desirous of an amicable adjustment of all differences with the United States. In his speech at the Cable banquet he expressed this sentiment in the strongest terms. But we are not aware that he has taken any steps toward such an adjustment, nor is it quite easy to see how he could do so in the present position of the question. Our Government has never asked that the questions in dispute, or any of them should be submitted to arbitration, nor could we do so now, after Lord RUSSELL's declaration, with any sort of propriety. Unless we are prepared to abandon those claims altogether, we have nothing left us but to renew the demand for their adjustment. When the reply shall be received, it will then be quite time to determine on the course to be pursued. If we want a war with England, there is very little doubt we can have it. It will not be difficult for a Secretary of State so ingenious as Mr. SEWARD, so to frame his requisition for payment of claims of which neither the amount nor the justice has yet been conceded, as to drag the two nations into a quarrel. But we can conceive of no adequate motive for such a course, nor do we believe that any portion of our people, except the Fenians, have any desire to see the United States involved in a war with Great Britain.

The London *Herald*, which has been regarded as the organ of the party now represented in the British Ministry, gives us to understand that an effort will be made to put the relations of the two countries on a better footing in one respect. It says:

"*We have reason to believe that a Royal Commission on the neutrality laws will shortly be appointed, with a view to future remedial legislation.* The legal, political and statesmanlike elements will all, we believe, be adequately represented among its members; and our readers may rest assured that when published they will form a sufficient guarantee for the learning, ability and comprehensiveness of view which the country has a right to require of those by whom so vast and momentous a question is to be considered."

This is an important step,—but it is open to the objection of locking the stable-door only after the horse has been stolen. Our interest in the matter now is very different from what it has been during the last five years. It would have been very much to our advantage if the neutrality laws had been such as to *secure* neutrality then; but unfortunately for us, either under them or in spite of them, English "enterprise" was able to do us almost as much injury as English hostility could have inflicted. The mischief has been done. Our commerce was swept from the seas,—our merchant ships were burned in mid-ocean—millions of American property were destroyed by steamers built in English dockyards, by English shipbuilders, with English money, armed with English guns and manned by English seamen,—in the teeth of English laws of neutrality. What may be done hereafter does not so much concern us now, as what has thus been done hitherto. Henceforth we hope to be neutrals ourselves, and our interest lies in the enlargement, rather than the restriction, of the rights and immunities of neutral Powers.

But it is very important to both countries that we have some amicable adjustment of questions growing out of damage already inflicted upon our commerce by English subjects, in violation of the laws of neutrality. We do not believe our Government intends or desires to press these demands in any hostile temper, or with any other purpose than to secure to our people what is justly and manifestly their due. They have suffered severe losses under circumstances which give them *prima facie* a strong claim upon the English Government. They are entitled to have that claim fairly considered, in a friendly spirit and with a purpose of equitable dealing, and to have it settled on the basis of justice and of right. More than that our Government cannot require, and to less than that we are very sure they will not submit.

Secretary Browning's Letter—The President and the Amendment.

Mr. BROWNING's letter on the general political aspect of the country, with special reference to the proposed Constitutional Amendment, might be entitled to attention on its own merits. As an argument against the provisions of the Amendment, and a vindication of the position assumed by the President in relation to that measure and to Congress, it is temperate and able. It derives its principal importance, however, from the fact that its promulgation is accompanied with an explicit declaration of the President's approval, as a statement of his views and purposes.

In this respect we apprehend that the document will operate mischievously, and that its publication is a mistake that will add to the difficulties of the President's position. If it have any significance, it is equivalent to a declaration on his part that notwithstanding the action of Congress and the determination of the North, he intends to continue his opposition to the Amendment and his efforts to prevent its ratification. There would be valid cause of regret in the mere knowledge of the circumstance that the attitude and aims of the President have undergone no change. It were bad enough to know that the irresistible current of Northern opinion in favor of the Amendment has neither convinced him of its necessity, nor taught him the inutility of further resistance to it. But the letter becomes a grievous error when it is considered as a causeless, gratuitous expression of opinion by the Executive on a grave question of policy, at a time and in a form which can only serve to aggravate existing difficulties, and intensify the bitterness which unhappily characterises their discussion. It cannot have been deemed requisite to make known the views entertained by the President touching the Amendment, for these were long ago communicated to Congress, together with the reasoning upon which they are based. Nor has aught occurred that could afford a pretext for the revival of an opposition which recent events have shown to be bootless.

The President's experience of speech making should have satisfied him of the futility of his endeavors to stem the popular current, and win the controlling elements to his side. Mr. BROWNING in his letter says nothing in support of the President's position which the President himself has not already said. And if the President, speaking in his own proper person, failed to produce the slightest change in the public mind, it is not likely that this plea in his behalf will be one whit more efficacious. The reasonable presumption is, that inasmuch as the President, by his persistent opposition to the settled resolves of the Northern people, rendered them firmer than before, this manifesto over Mr. BROWNING's signature will tend to strengthen the position of Congress, and to make more determined the demand for the Amendment as the groundwork of a national compromise.

The more judicious friends of the President did hope that the verdict of the people, as heard in the recent elections, would induce him to reconsider his decision, and to recommend the Amendment to the friendly consideration of the Southern States. When the emptiness of this expectation became apparent, a desire prevailed among many who had faithfully stood by him that he should at any rate waive his hostility to the measure and allow the issue to be fought out without his interference one way or another. For his own sake, and for the sake of the country, we think that one or the other of these courses would have been desirable. Either would have been a concession well calculated to heal existing differences, to promote a spirit of conciliation and compromise, and to hasten the adjustment of difficulties which render the further application of the President's policy impossible. The publication of Mr. BROWNING's letter seems to preclude hopes of this kind. Not only will the President not accept the popular verdict already rendered, but he chooses to enter court as counsel against it. Not only will he not allow the South to judge dispassionately of the situation, and to feel that the issue is between itself and Congress sustained by the Northern people, but by his personal reappearance in the arena he encourages hopes which cannot be realized, and a resistance which will add to the certainty and mortification of defeat.

The stateman's rule of action has been understood to dictate a refusal to answer hypothetical interrogatories. Arguments predicated upon an *if* have been usually disregarded as attempts to elicit opinions with but a partial knowledge of facts. When the whole case is seen—its origin, its ramifications, its immediate consequences—then, and not till then, the astute tactician has committed himself. Mr. BROWNING, for the President, departs from this very safe practice, and proclaims the occupancy of a position of which events may compel the abandonment. He argues against a measure which has the sanction of a large majority in Congress, and of the States which have been heard from upon the subject. And he does this with no other apparent motive than that of influencing public opinion in the States yet to be heard from; forgetting that the people are more likely to resent than to respect any irregular attempt of authority to influence their action at the polls. Thus estimated, the letter is a blunder which an experienced politician ought not to have perpetrated.

The Gold Question.

Our readers will find in another column the report of a very important case in relation to the so much vexed question, tried before Judge SMALLEY in the Circuit Court of the United States. His charge will be found in full, and will be read with great interest, all the more because its views differ from previous decisions of some of our Courts.

The case was briefly this: In November, 1862, which was before the premium on gold had risen here to any extent, the master of the ship *John O'Gaunt* chartered her in Ceylon to bring a cargo to New-York for the lump sum of $29,000, payable according to the charter party, "in *cash* on delivery of the cargo." On the arrival of the vessel here gold was at a premium. The charterers offered to pay the amount of the freight in legal-tender notes, while the owners claimed that it should be paid in gold or silver, and the present suit was brought to test the question. The evidence which was given appears to have been confined to what was said between the parties at the time the charter was made. The Judge charged that if the Jury believed that the parties understood at the time that the words "in cash" meant gold or silver, the plaintiffs were now entitled to recover the difference between the value of the $29,000 in gold and in legal-tender currency, and the jury found for the plaintiffs.

As we have said, this view of the law is quite different from what some of our Courts have held. The question was up before Judge BETTS in the case of the *Northern Light*, among others, where a bottomry bond on a vessel made in a foreign port was by its terms made payable in gold. Judge BETTS held that the libelants could only recover judgment for the amount stated in the bond. Another similar case was that of Wilson *vs.* Morgan, (1 Abbott, Pr. Rep., New Series, p. 174.) which was the case of a charter of a vessel made in Calcutta, and providing that the freight should be paid "in gold and silver dollars," which the Superior Court held was discharged by a payment of the amount in currency. The present case is weaker than either of these, in that it only provides that the freight should be paid in cash, which evidently means not upon credit.

It is high time that some definite rule should be arrived at in this class of cases, and that all the Courts should agree in it. If the United States Courts are to adopt the rule laid down by Judge SMALLEY, the State Courts will have very few cases of the kind brought before them. And till some such uniform rule is adopted, commerce will be so far unsettled and litigation be encouraged.

It is true that the rule which Judge SMALLEY has laid down is not without some support. The question was brought before Judge NELSON, of the Supreme Court, on a demurrer in this very case, and that Judge stated it to be his opinion that if by the true interpretation of the agreement "in cash" meant gold or silver, the owners of the vessel were entitled to specie or its equivalent. But Judge SMALLEY has gone far beyond that, for he submitted to the Jury the question of the interpretation of the contract, on evidence as to what was said by the parties at the time. In this he appears to have differed from Judge NELSON, who said: "The question does not turn on the intention of the parties outside of the terms or words of the agreement; they are to be interpreted *by the Court*, and such conclusion is to be arrived at as the words themselves import, or as the words *explained by local custom or usage* import." Judge SMALLEY has left the interpretation to the Jury, and apparently without any evidence as to the custom or usage at all. We cannot but doubt whether a verdict, under such a charge, will stand or will go far toward settling the main question involved in the case.

EXPORT TRADE OF THE PORT.—The exports of domestic produce from this port during the past week have been on a liberal scale, having amounted to the currency value of $4,680,159, against $2,285,710 the preceding week, and $3,402,121 the corresponding week of last year. The most marked increase in any one item was in the cotton shipments, which reached 4,407 bales, representing a currency value of $795,774, as against 1,240 bales, valued at $207,739, the preceding week. The breadstuff shipments, checked by the rapid inflation of prices through speculative purchases, included 21,000 barrels flour and 168,000 bushels corn. Large exports of cheese, and considerable shipments of lard, tallow, butter, cut meats and tobacco, were likewise made. The petroleum outflow amounted to over a million gallons.

Independent of the produce exports, there were also made during the week heavy shipments of American securities, chiefly U. S. Five-Twenties of the issue of 1862, bought here on foreign account, and promptly sent forward in anticipation of a ready and profitable market for them abroad. The telegraphic reports from London continue to indicate remarkable firmness in the price of these bonds, the latest quotation thence being relatively one to one and a quarter of one per cent. higher than the latest figures made in London before the detachment of the November coupon, representing three per cent. in coin. It is believed that further considerable export purchases of these bonds will be made on the collection by local agents of the coin interest claims of foreign bondholders, which interest will doubtless be generally reinvested in the coin-bearing securities of our Government. Our political agitations do not seem to disturb the confidence of foreign purchasers of our public funds, judging by the steady outflow of our national bonds in response to foreign investment orders.

The Conflict of Authority at Baltimore.

The Baltimore *American* of yesterday says:

"It is rumored that the Police Commissioners, by the advice of their counsel, will let the investigation before Gov. SWANN take its course without any interference or attention on their part. The Commissioners received a notification yesterday that the case would be resumed on Friday, when witnesses would be examined, &c., but they having filed their answer to the various charges against them, which is now in possession of Gov. SWANN, and denying his jurisdiction in the premises, they will not appear there. A large number of those who made the affidavits against the Commissioners were yesterday summoned to attend at Annapolis on the day named above."

In another article the same journal states that should the Governor proceed with his inquiry, and as a consequence of it remove the Commissioners, "they will refuse to deliver up the books and records of their office." And then a conflict of authority will practically begin.

It is evident that a mere denial of jurisdiction should not, and probably will not influence the action of Gov. SWANN. His right to remove the Commissioners when the Legislature is not in session is too plainly asserted by the law to be successfully controverted; and his right to institute the inquiry which the Commissioners refuse to acknowledge follows clearly and incontestably. A denial of jurisdiction, therefore, will not avail the Commissioners. The inquiry may proceed in their absence; and if they permit the case to go by default, they will have no ground for complaint against a sentence of removal. If their resistance take no more violent form than a refusal to deliver up the books and papers of their office, the chances of trouble will be reduced to small dimensions. The law will be available against them; and to *that*, we are glad to observe, the *American* no longer threatens resistance.

It is satisfactory to note that the revolutionary appeals of Mr. FORNEY, and the violent men for whom he speaks, are condemned by the influential Republican journals of the country, with scarcely an exception. Whatever may be thought of the issues involved in the talked-of removal of the Commissioners, the Republican Party give no countenance to the threats and plans by which a few extreme and reckless men have striven to produce collision and riot. The influence of this outside opinion has already operated beneficially upon the organ of the Radicals in Baltimore, and will, no doubt, help to prevent the serious occurrences which have been apprehended.

THE TROUBLES IN THE EAST.—As our readers have seen, the insurrection of the Candians against their Turkish rulers assumes increasing proportions, and the forces of the Porte have forced upon them a task which was not at first generally anticipated. The dangers to the general peace of Europe become more and more menacing, and in fact we may, before long, hear of decided steps on the part of various old antagonists to base a new war upon what is an old difficulty. The existence of a Mohammedan Power so far west as Turkey has long been felt to be an anomaly, which the Christian world has been willing to remove. If, however, the Government of the Porte had been wisely enlightened, and if, sinking all its prejudices against the Christians, it had governed them with a view to their social elevation and happiness, the pretext for insurrection or for interference from abroad would have been less plausible. But the reverse has been the case. There are from seven to eight millions of Sclavonic Christians subject to the Porte. For their education the Government has done nothing; whatever efforts in that direction have been made have proceeded from themselves. The imposts upon them have been oppressive, their general condition has been uncared for, and, in short, added to the hostility entertained upon religious subjects, there has existed all the ill feeling which must arise between bad governors and the badly governed. The natural effect of this has been that the Turks have been watched, and their Christian subjects protected whenever the least occasion arose. In this watching and protectorate three Powers have chiefly participated, but with different aims and not unmixed motives. Turkey holds the entrance from the Mediterranean to the Black Sea. The possession of that passage by one of the great maritime Powers exclusively would be tolerated by neither of the others. And out of the mutual jealousy of nations comes that compact by which Turkey is sustained by all as a guard against the encroachments of either. Thus territorial and commercial considerations mingle with those affecting the Turkish Christians.

We need not trace the manner in which these difficulties have heretofore culminated in European wars. The point to be noted is that what is called the Eastern question was not settled by the Crimean war, but, on the contrary, made more difficult from the animosities which that war intensified. There is a sense of *quasi* defeat rankling in the heart of every Russian diplomatist. There was before that war, the recollection, on the one hand, of Moscow burned and a half million of men driven back by the icy hand of a Russian Winter, and those who were left of them reeling home a disorganized, fainting, deserted crowd—an army wrecked. To these memories have since been added those of the great siege of Sebastopol, which settled nothing, and scarcely glozed over with diplomatic smiles the anger and bitterness which still lived.

And these feelings still survive. Turkey is to-day the despised of the nations, but not to be cast out, for she is a barrier which Western Europe would be unwilling to remove, and Russia would not dare to remove. The interest in retaining her lies with England and France; in sweeping her out of existence with Russia. Already these interests are being vigorously advocated. In Russia the Press encourages the Christian insurgents—and in Russia, as in France, the Press speaks by "inspiration." On the other side, England and France openly proclaim the necessity of preserving the existing order of things or something in effect similar thereto. And these utterances are quite properly to be accepted as precursors of actual movement. We Americans look on upon this new-old drama with various feelings. Chief among them is that following the receptions of our fleet, which were so flattering to our national—well, say dignity. Our officers were assured that we are the natural ally of Russia—"*who has no ally in Europe*"—by a high Russian personage. And without considering whether there is a *double entendre* in the phrase, and whether it simply means that we are exempted from that mysterious programme of Russian absorption of all other nations, which has been for generations the nightmare of Europe, we are perfectly content to do *what Russia would have us do*—stand clear when the storm comes. We wonder whether a European war, in which we simply look on as spectators at a play, would not help us in one way. We want sensations—all the time. They are frequently apt to become dangerous, as at the present. But the orators must "*orate.*" Benjamin and his tribe must be paid to talk and even roar. For there is silver and there is gold which Benjamin and his tribe love much. (Is it not $150 a day that somebody said the hero of Dutch Gap received for his patriotic "efforts?") Well, if there must be much talk, cannot the approaching war in Europe furnish it, and zealots amuse and horrify us by their ferocious denunciations of Greeks or Turks—it matters little which—they will be paid the money and may take their choice.

THE WEATHER AND THE PUBLIC HEALTH.—The health of New-York during the past season has been marvelously good, taking the mild cholera scare and everything into account. The rate of mortality has been much lower than any one could reasonably have anticipated. And if the Health Commissioners keep as well alive to their duty during the next four months as they have done thus far, we shall have very little to fear in Spring from any remnant seeds of the pestilence that may lie dormant during the Winter. Still, it must take something of a constitution to stand such changes in the weather as we New-Yorkers have to endure. On Monday and during a part of Tuesday we had a close and humid, not to say warm, atmosphere. Yesterday opened with rather a mild western breeze. Before mid-afternoon we had a sharp northern blast, fully confirming the early telegraphic reports that they had inaugurated the Winter season at Rochester by a snow-fall. These weather-blasts, according to old tradition, usually succeed the after season, which has come to be called the Indian Summer. That season—if it is to be considered past—has overtaken us a full half-month earlier than usual. Its regular coming is early in November. The hazy atmosphere, the wading sun, and the gorgeous colorings of glade and forest were all to be seen and pictured during the past week. But the northern breeze of yesterday seemed to be a clear forewarning that the "melancholy days have come," when green fields and all in nature that is fairest to look upon betoken decay. How we, dwellers on the North Atlantic coast, stand the suddenness of these changes is marvelous to contemplate. We *do* stand them, however, and probably, on the whole, New-York weather is abused more persistently and vigorously than is consistent with the exact mortality record. Not unfrequently the temper of experienced residents of the most weather-beaten class is tried to a severe extent by unexpected *nor'westers* and *nor'-easters*. But somehow it happens that, if the wind is not always tempered to the shorn lamb, the lamb gets used to it. And that seems to be the general law of compensation, even in the ague-stricken districts of the West.

PUBLIC FEELING IN FRANCE REGARDING MEXICO.—We can readily believe the report of our regular Paris correspondent as to the prevalent feeling in Parisian circles respecting the Mexican crisis. The story of the Princess' illness does not appear to be at all a matter of dispute. She has all along been held to be quite as much responsible as her husband for the acceptance of the perilous mission in the interest of Cæsarism tendered by the chief agent of intervention in Mexico. For the utter failure of that mission, the Princess would appear to have held herself as much responsible as her husband. Our correspondent puts it broadly that the unfortunate lady urged upon Prince MAXIMILIAN an acquiescence in the plans and purposes of the Emperor of the French. But the right-minded class of French thinkers are not slow to confess that while the evacuation of Mexico by the invaders is a political necessity, and the simple undoing of an unjust action, the treatment of the Prince and Princess by their Patron is shameful in the last degree.

SPAIN AND THE POPE.—It is exceedingly interesting to learn that, in the last extremity, Spain has resolved to stand by the Sovereign of Rome. It would be more interesting still to learn who is going to stand by Spain. As the nursing mother of South American colonies, Spain has not been entirely successful; as the nursing mother of the Church, she may do better. But that remains to be proved. Before the announcement of this pious intention on the part of Her Most Catholic Majesty, most people supposed and believed that His Holiness could render Her Majesty far more service than she could render him. But perhaps this notion came of the confounding of temporal and spiritual things, which the uninitiated are apt to fall into.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISTORI'S LAST NIGHT IN BROOKLYN.—Mme. RISTORI makes her last appearance in Brooklyn to-night in her noted *rôle* of *Lady Macbeth*. The house promises to be brilliant as usual, and we have no doubt the impression thus far made upon Mme. RISTORI's mind, that Brooklyn is *the* place in which to appear, will be indelibly confirmed. Brooklyn is fond of favorites, and has adopted Mme. RISTORI with a Kelloggian fervor.

MME. RISTORI.—To-morrow-night the great tragedienne will appear in her finest *rôle*, that of "Elizabeth," in the play of that name. On Saturday she gives her farewell *matinée*, and on Monday makes her first appearance before a Boston audience.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.—To-night the new French Opera Company will make its second appearance in AUBER's beautiful opera of the "Crown Diamonds." The work is well known, and has always been popular.

Fine Arts.

The stroller down Broadway will do well to drop in at SCHAUS' emporium and examine a very beautiful head recently placed there by Mr. F. FAGNANI. It is a portrait of a young lady whose personal attractions and well-bred bearing will certainly reward the gallant visitor for his trouble. Most of the oldest and some of the wisest men have affirmed that there is no reward better than that which is afforded by the contemplation of beauty. The profession of a portrait painter in the calm light of such wisdom becomes more enviable than that of philosophy. We can imagine the pleasant idealism with which Mr. FAGNANI after perusing for many hours the delicate and roseate features of the original of this charming work, determined at length to name the transcript after Flora, goddess of flowers, who was also young and fair and revelled in all the blossoms of the blushing year. The fancy is a pleasant one and the treatment is delicate and winning, yet firm, healthy and human. There is far too much prudery in the matter of portraits. Dry goods, as a rule, are regarded as essential to our memory of friends. The wardrobes, quite as much as the face, absorbs the attention of the painter, who kindly reminds us of our ancestors and our contemporaries. We are glad to find that Mr. FAGNANI, whose position in art gives weight to his example, is willing to moderate the rigor of custom. This "Flora" is a fancy portrait only to the extent that every one will fancy it. We were encouraged to visit Mr. FAGNANI's studio—the season of the year having arrived when this kind of intrusion is not unwelcome. It is situated at No. 12 East Fourteenth-street. We mention the number and street because our readers may desire to participate in the pleasure which we enjoyed. Mr. FAGNANI has several works in progress—notably a portrait of Mrs. Gen. FREMONT, a lady whose vivacious, intellectual and frank countenance needs something more than mechanical skill to adequately illustrate. The artist has seized one of those happy expressions which are characteristic of Mrs. FREMONT, and has interpreted it with ample details, yet without formality. The easy pose of the head, the moulding of the neck and arms, the harmonization of the drapery, furniture and flowers, could hardly be more perfect, while the resemblance itself is absolute. This, the latest work from Mr. FAGNANI's easel, will, we think, be regarded as the best. It is, without doubt, the only successful portrait of the lady we have yet seen.

There are many works in the studio that will illustrate Mr. FAGNANI's remarkable skill in manipulation, and the vital instinct he possesses for expression. Both these characteristics have given the gentleman an enviable position in Europe. The curious in such matters may here examine a portrait of the Empress EUGENIE, of the King of Italy, VICTOR EMMANUEL; of the Sultan of Turkey, of BRIGHT and COBDEN, and of Prof. MORSE and other notabilities. We can estimate their truthfulness by the veracity which we know Mr. FAGNANI bestows on his home works. It is pleasant to be placed face to face with people of whom we have heard so much. Nor when we contemplate the very agreeable canvas called "Anonyma" is the pleasure in any way lessened by the singular reputation of a remarkably beautiful woman. "Anonyma," it will be remembered, created a sensation in London four years ago, and subsequently in Paris. Every one has heard something about her. Here we have her actual features; her sunny hair, her blue eyes, black eyebrows, ripe, full lips, and smooth, well-built forehead. The picture indicates a woman of unusual ability, and of personal attractions of no ordinary kind. It is executed with singular freedom and delicacy. The flesh tints are admirable, and the drawing, as in all of Mr. FAGNANI's pictures, is perfect.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 24.

ENCOURAGING ASPECT OF THE BALTIMORE TROUBLES.

The prospect of a peaceful settlement of the Baltimore trouble increases. Such arrangements have been made as will insure the prompt presence of troops at the first symptoms of an outbreak. In regard to the conclusion arrived at by the President and Cabinet with reference to sustaining the Governor of Maryland in any appeal he may make for aid, it should be understood as the policy of the Government, and will hereafter be adhered to, whether that appeal comes from the Democratic Governor of Maryland, or the Radical Governors of Tennessee or Missouri, the logic which in the one case recognizes a legal Governor who is friendly to the Administration, must of necessity recognize any legal Governor who may not be a friend of the Administration.

REPORT ON THE DISPOSITION MADE OF GOVERNMENT COTTON.

The statement called for by a resolution of the House of Representatives of May 28, 1866, and again on Sept. 1, by the Committee on Retrenchment, with reference to the disposition made of all cotton and other property coming into the hands of Treasury agents during the war, has been prepared under the supervision of the Commissioners of Customs, and was to-day sent to the Secretary of the Treasury.

GEN. SICKLES' ORDER AGAINST TRADING IN SOUTHERN COMMODITIES.

Major-Gen. DANIEL E. SICKLES, commanding the Department of the South, has issued an order providing that no officer, soldier or person on duty in the Department in any capacity, subject to military authority, will be allowed to trade either as principal, factor or agent, directly or indirectly, in cotton, rice or other products or merchandise of any kind, within the limits of the district or post where he is stationed. The order provides that no person will be permitted to interfere with the right of the freed people, in common with all others, to sell and dispose of the products of their labor in their own way as they may choose. This order is not to be construed to revoke any temporary regulation established by competent authority, prohibiting the sale of product raised on shares until the crops shall have been prepared for market and properly divided, nor to prevent an authorised officer or agent on duty in the Freedmen's Bureau from acting as umpire in the settlement of disputes arising out of the division of crops raised on shares.

THE UNITED STATES MARSHAL FOR LOUISIANA.

The removal of CUTHBERT BULLITT, United States Marshal for Louisiana, was to-day accomplished. D. H. MCKEE, of New-Orleans, was appointed in his place. The opponents of the former made serious charges of malfeasance in office against him, and Mr. BULLITT has had no opportunity to meet them. His reply is understood to be on the way hither.

GOLD ON HAND.

The amount of gold in the Treasury has reached ninety-five millions. Including eleven millions of certificates, twenty-four millions will be disbursed on the 1st of November for the Five-twenty interest coupons then due.

LAND GRANTS TO MICHIGAN RAILROADS.

The Secretary of the Interior has ordered a withdrawal from sale or entry of the lands granted by the act of June 3, 1864, to the State of Michigan, in aid of the construction of a railroad from Fort Wayne, Ind., to Grand Traverse, Mich.

POSTAL AFFAIRS.

The following Post-offices have been established: William A. Burdick, Cres County, Iowa; John, Foregraves, Sen., Richland, Iowa; Charles Hanah, Brooklyn, Iowa; Geo. G. Lawrence, Montezuma, Iowa; Geo. W. Crain, Grinnell, Iowa; Geo. Seymour, Boonesboro, Iowa; Samuel F. Thompson, Clarinda, Iowa; E. G. Chandler, Gravelly Springs, Ala.; H. W. P. Price, Columbia, Ala.; Sumner S. Clark, Garden City, Minn.; Josiah C. Truman, Winnebago Agency, Minn.; Moses S. Barbour, Tipton, Mo.; Henry Grinnell, Mancopa Wells, Arizonia; Wm. Thompson, Williamsport, Arizonia; Robt. L. Pelkley, Missonia, Montana.

The following offices have been discontinued: Chas. R. Collin, Mount Vernon, Iowa; C. W. D. Lathrop, Clermont, Iowa; J. H. Potts, Crockett, Texas.

NAVAL.

The personal journal of Assistant Secretary FOX, of the Navy Department, detailing the incidents of his mission to and experiences in Russia, has been received at the Navy Department. It contains nothing of interest not already made public.

ARRIVALS.

Among the arrivals in the city are Gen. MILES, United States Army; Hon. D. A. WELLS, Special Commissioner of the Revenue; and S. M. CHAMBERLAIN, Esq., Editor of the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISIONS.

It has been decided to relieve ferry companies whose boats pay tonnage duty, from the tax on their gross receipts which accrued prior to Aug. 1, the date at which the Secretary of the Treasury decided as to their liabilities.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided to instruct Collectors not to make seizures of canned meats, vegetables, fruits, &c., which are offered for sale without stamps, when it is shown that such articles were prepared and sold before the 1st of October, inst. Raw oysters which are packed in cans for the purpose of transportation in ice, and which are not prepared for preservation, will not be required to be stamped.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments of Internal Revenue officers were made to-day: WALTER G. BECKWITH, Collector for the Second District of Michigan; JOHN C. HOY, Assessor for the Tenth District of Pennsylvania. J. H. MCKEE has been appointed Marshal of the Eastern District of Louisiana.

NATIONAL BANKS.

The following items are from quarterly reports of national banks:

Oct. 1, 1866. Total loans and discounts, $601,238,808; United States bonds and securities, $[illegible]4,954,150; specie on hand, $8,170,835; legal-tenders, $205,770,641; capital stock, $415,278,969; surplus fund, 53,359,277; national circulation, $280,129,558; individual deposits, $563,510,570; United States deposits, $30,420,819.

THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE—ACTION OF THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT.

The State Department has received copies of Spanish official documents, including one intended to [illegible]

der impossible henceforth the successful prosecution of the African slave trade in Cuba and Porto Rico.

The Minister of the Colonial Department, on the 29th of September last, addressed the Queen, urging, among other things: "The opportunity has then come, and no earlier than on this occasion, on which your Majesty may deign to order the fulfilling in all respects of what has been determined for the suppression and punishment of the slave trade by the resolution of the Joint Committee of Congress and Senate, voted definitively on the 11th of July of the current year. In what concerns the Antilles, there is nothing that is not perfectly legal in what is proposed; and, relatively to the Peninsula, the Government gladly assumes all the responsibility of the act; that if at any time it be accused of having exacted obedience to legislative measures, (deficient in the last form, which was opposed as being merely a regulation,) it will always be ready to answer, and will answer by justifying itself through the exposition of what is actually passing in the world; that if it neglected these forms it was not to invalidate rights, but to sustain them—not to disturb the country, but to elevate its interests in quiet—not to strangle and bury beneath the weight of a blind and arbitrary decision the clamors of public opinion, but to realize its just desires, and to carry into practice in the government of our ultra-maritime provinces, and admit the action of the Courts with the promptitude which cotemperaneous events impose." The project of law referred to by the royal decree shows what constitutes offences under its intent, such as the fitting of vessels, and any other act done with them to suit them for the slave trade, as well as the voyage of such vessels toward the coast of Africa, whatever may be their flag; the acquisition of Bozal negroes outside of the islands of Cuba, Porto Rico, or their adjacents and their transportation to these islands or to any other point, the introduction of the same negroes into the islands referred to, or the presence in these jurisdictional waters of vessels with cargoes of Bozal negroes. Subsequent articles show who are to be considered the originators of the offence, who are to be considered accomplices, concealers, &c. The punishment of death is to be visited on captains, pilots, supercargoes and mates of the slavery vessels that may make armed resistance on the coast of Africa, or those of Cuba or of Porto Rico, or on the high seas, to vessels of war charged with capturing them, and the said captains, pilots, supercargoes and mates of vessels that may disembark their crews to acquire or ransom Bazols, or protect or consummate their introduction and should make armed resistance to the crews of vessels of war that may land to hinder the theft, or to the public force on the coast or in the interior of the islands of Cuba, Porto Rico, or their adjacents.

Heavy penalties of both fine and imprisonment are prescribed for other classes of offence in connection with this subject. In view of the reasons given by the Colonial Minister, in conformity with the full State Council and in accordance with the Council of Ministers, The Queen has determined to decree as follows:

ARTICLE 1. After the publication of the present decree in the *Gaceta de Madrid*, any person of color, man, woman or child, who may be in servitude in our Provinces of Puerto Rico or Cuba shall be considered as emancipated and free on touching the territory of the Peninsula and its adjacent islands, or on arriving within the jurisdiction and maritime zone of the same, whatever may be the cause of his landing in said territory or finding himself in the waters of its jurisdiction. Moreover, any person of color who is a slave shall enjoy the blessings of emancipation and liberty whenever, either in the company of his master or sent by him, he treads upon the territory or enters within the juisdiction of any State where Slavery does not exist.

ART. 2. In future condemnation of individuals of color, who may be in servitude to an ultramontane *presidio*, with detension and sale for misdemeanor, is prohibited. Criminals on whom (being slaves) punishment in the *presidio*, with detention and its accessories, may be imposed, shall satisfy such in the *presidios* of the Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico.

ART. 3. If the benefits of the emancipation and liberty authorized by article 1 shall fall on individuals who should have come to the territory of the Peninsula and its adjacents in virtue of a sentence of the courts of Cuba and Puerto Rico, being slaves there, the whole or part of the indemnity which was to be expected for the sale of the slave, now emancipated, and which is prohibited, shall be satisfied in the manner which special provisions may determine in each case. Said indemnity shall never be greater than the average of what might have been produced by the adjudication of the slave at public auction.

Article. 4. When sale on account of crime has for its purpose the payment of costs of process, these shall be officially declared. In all cases the slave emancipated by coming to the peninsula shall remain subject in condition as a free man to indemnity, losses and damages, and civil responsibilities, on the terms prescribed by the laws.

ART. 5. The Colonial Minister ALTRAMAR shall dictate the instructions needful to the execution of the present decree, and for the organization of the presidal establishments on such terms as to be able to carry into effect thereon the sentences referred to in Article 2.

Done at the Palace on the 29th of September, under the Royal Rubric. The Minister for the Colonies, ALESANDRO CASTRO.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Bribery and Corruption Trials—A Letter from Chief-Justice Chase—He Decides that District Judges May Hold Circuit Courts.

TRENTON, N. J., Wednesday, Oct. 24.

The bribery and corruption cases are still in progress. In the case of the State *vs.* CHARLES RUH, the Jury returned a verdict of guilty on the third count, which charges an attempt to bribe indirectly, with a recommendation to the mercy of the Court. The indictment against DANIEL HOLSMAN was next called. After spending half a day in the examination, the Court said the State had failed to make out a case, and directed the Jury to render a verdict of not guilty, which was done.

The indictment against GARRETT VAN WAGONER, of Passaic, will be moved to-morrow morning.

A letter from Judge CHASE was read in the United States Court, stating that although Circuit Judges cannot hold a court until a new assignment by Congress of districts, yet the Circuit Courts might be held by District Judges.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Gov. Curtin to Address a Soldiers' Mass Convention—Rumored Appointment of Hon. William M. Meredith as Attorney-General.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Wednesday, Oct. 24.

Gov. CURTIN left Harrisburgh to-day noon for Elmira, N. Y., where to-morrow evening he will address a Mass Convention of soldiers and sailors, representing the Southern and Western tiers of Counties of New-York. The invitations which called His Excellency to Elmira were signed by nearly one hundred soldiers, and recognized him as the soldiers' friend of the Keystone State.

It is rumored to-day the Governor-elect, Gen. GEARY, has tendered the Attorney-Generalship to the Hon. WILLIAM M. MEREDITH, the present incumbent.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Embarkation of Missionaries.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 24.

The following missionaries embarked to-day on the ship *Bennington*, under the auspices of the American Baptist Missionary Union: Rev. J. J. STODDARD, wife and one son, and Rev. M. B. CAMFORT and wife for Assam, and Rev. J. N. CUSHING and wife, and Miss M. A. COTTRIES and Miss A. R GAGE for Burmah.

INDIANA.

The Cholera—Gov. Morton and the Presidency—Political Character of the Legislature.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Wednesday, Oct. 24.

There were a few cases of cholera here during the past week, averaging one death per day.

A fire last night destroyed GRAYDON'S feed-store and TATE'S lumber-yard on Alabama-street. Loss probably $10,000.

The *Journal* of this morning feels justified in saying that Gov. MORTON will not be a candidate for Presidential honors in 1868, and does not wish to be placed in the category of aspirants.

The official returns for the Legislature show the Senate to have thirty Union to twenty Democrats; the House sixty Union to forty Democrats.

The Erie Railway.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Oct. 24.

The President and Directors of the Erie Railroad arrived here yesterday evening, for the purpose, it is understood, of holding a consultation with reference to the proposed extension of the Bradford and Carrollville Branch to some point on the Philadelphia and Erie Road.

Fight with Indians.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Oct. 24.

Late advices from Montana say a party of mountain men, who had encamped at the mouth of Milk River, were attacked by a band of fifty Sioux Indians, and after five hours' fighting the Indians were driven off with a loss of twenty-one killed. The whites had four killed and several wounded.

CANADA.

Prospects of the Confederation Scheme—Hon. A. T. Galt Appointed Delegate.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MONTREAL, C. E., Wednesday, Oct. 24.

The Canadian public have to-day been simultaneously informed of two facts: the appointment of Hon. A. T. GALT as one of the Ministerial Confederation Delegates to England, and Lord CARNARVON'S non-committal declaration that the British Ministry would consider the question. The two facts, it is believed, have a closer connection than that of mere identity in the time of their announcement. For some time there have been indications of breakers ahead of the Confederation vessel. The delay of the Ministry in proceeding to England, where the delegates of the maritime provinces have been for months waiting their arrival, is unaccountable, except on the supposition that they were aware of difficulties which had not been made public. The change in the composition of the delegation furnishes a similar indication. It had been arranged that Lower Canada should be represented by only two delegates, Attorney-Gen. CARTIER and Solicitor-Gen. LANGEVIN, both Frenchmen, and the concession at the eleventh hour, involved in Mr. GALT'S appointment, that the British population had an interest in the matter entitled to respect, would seem to show that the question is in such a position at home that our Ministry cannot afford to treat the feelings of minorities with contempt. The semi-official remarks also, which accompanied the announcement in the ministerial organs, exhibited a tone of the utmost deference for the rights of the British and Protestant minority of Lower Canada. The delegation, it is stated, will leave on the 7th November. They are to have a public dinner in Hamilton, C.W., on the 29th inst., and one in this city on the 31st inst.

Aid for the Quebec Sufferers—Fire in the Woods—The Case of Lamirande—The Fenian Prisoners.

OTTAWA, C. W., Wednesday, Oct. 24.

The city is being canvassed for subscriptions in aid of the sufferers by the Quebec fire. The City Council has subscribed £1,000.

A fire is now raging in the woods north of here, causing considerable alarm to the farmers.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, Oct. 24.

The counsel for LAMIRANDE have advised the British Ambassador at Paris to demand a cessation of the proceedings against him until the facts of his abduction from Canada are received.

The Fenian prisoners here will probably be tried at Bedford, but the day is not fixed yet.

Commencement of the Fenian Trials.

TORONTO, Wednesday, Oct. 24.

The trial of the Fenian prisoners taken at Fort Erie, in June last, commenced at noon. Col. JOHN B. LYNCH was first placed in the dock and pleaded not guilty. Solicitor-General COCKBURN and Hon. J. H. CAMERON, M. P., appeared for the Crown, and J. MARTIN, of Hamilton, and J. H. Doyle, of Toronto, for the defence. KENNETH MCKENZIE watches the proceedings in behalf of the American Government. The prisoners' counsel challenged ten jurors before the Jury was completed, which consists mainly of farmers and mechanics from the country. Hon. M. CAMERON opened the case for the Crown, with an address to the Jury. The first witness, THOMAS NEWBEGGINS, of Fort Erie, identified the prisoner as holding a high command among the Fenians while encamped at Father's Farm. The evidence for the prosecution occupied from noon until 6 P. M. One of the prisoners turned Queen's evidence, and confirmed the statements of other witnesses.

The Court adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The Confederation Mission to England—The Governor and the Lamirande Case—Postponement of the Fenian Trials—The Recent Fire in Quebec.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Monday, Oct. 22, 1866.

THE CONFEDERATION MISSION.

Politics having long been absorbed in the great question of uniting the whole of the British American provinces, people are naturally anxious to have the much-talked of scheme finally settled, as it must be, by the action of Imperial Parliament. Some think that the Provincial Administration failed to secure the adoption of the measure as they might have done in the last session of Parliament, but they excuse themselves by alleging that there was no chance of getting the bill through the Commons after the defeat of the Russell-Gladstone ministry. The Lower Provinces sent their delegates in good time, and it is known that the Canadian Government were asked by telegraph to inform the Colonial Secretary when they would be able to send delegates to confer with those already in England. It is clear, therefore, that there has been a want of promptitude on the part of Canada, and that delay has been the cause of giving the opponents of confederation an opportunity of using what efforts they could to create a feeling against the union scheme. Messrs. HOWE and ARNAUD, from Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick, have been exerting themselves to the utmost, and have succeeded in securing the support of the *Daily News* and the *Star*, of London. Mr. HOWE has issued a brochure of thirty-seven pages, under the title of "Confederation Considered in Relation to the Interests of the Empire." The production is scarcely worthy the ability of the Ex-Minister, for Mr. HOWE is considered the ablest politician in British America; and the pamphlet will effect very little for the cause he has undertaken. Still, the opportunity thus offered to Messrs. HOWE and ARNAUD may be improved by them to the disadvantage of the confederation scheme. It is no detriment to Mr. HOWE that he was once strongly in favor of confederation; he is skillful in argument, and may effect with the tongue what he failed to accomplish with the pen. Whatever danger surrounds the question is to be attributed solely to our own Government.

The time for the departure of the Canadian delegates has been fixed, and the necessary arrangements are being made. Ministers are exceedingly busy at present, and meet in Council almost daily. Mr. GALT, although no longer a member of the Government, has received and accepted an invitation to accompany the delegates. His services will be of the greatest value, for no man has so good a knowledge of the finances of this Province. The Ministerial delegates will be Hons. JOHN A. MACDONALD, G. E. CARTIER, W. P. HOWLAND, W. MCDOUGALL, and probably Hon. H. LANGEVIN, Solicitor-General for Lower Canada. Mr. GEORGE BROWN would certainly have been invited along with Mr. GALT if he had acted a prudent part since leaving the Ministry. He has played the demagogue, and prevented his colleagues asking him to take part with them in the mission to England. Previous to the departure of the delegates, they will be entertained at a public dinner in Hamilton. The day is not named, but it is likely to be about the beginning of next week. The dinner proposed to be given to Attorney-General MACDONALD at Dundas has been abandoned in consequence of his refusing a demonstration personal to himself.

THE GOVERNOR AND THE LAMIRANDE CASE.

The feeling against Lord MONCK, on account of his ordering the rendition of LAMIRANDE, as a fugitive from justice appears to be confined to Lower Canada, where it has caused quite an excitement. Lord MONCK was deceived by the representations of parties interested in restoring the fugitive to the French authorities. Of course it is no excuse for His Excellency, as he should have known all the facts connected with the case before giving his decision. His advisers are doubtless responsible for His Excellency's decision, but it is quite probable that they had very little to do with the matter, and acted in accordance with his desire. It is a pitiful affair, and places our Government in a very humiliating position; but Lord MONCK must bear the blame, as he alone is responsible to the Imperial authorities. Whether England will think it worth while to quarrel with France about the matter, is a question yet to be decided. The recall of Lord MONCK would, perhaps, be a satisfactory atonement, but it is not to be supposed that LAMIRANDE will be given up by the French courts. That he has been illegally extradited no one can pretend to deny, but there seems to be no way of restoring him to liberty.

THE FENIAN TRIALS.

It was understood last week that the trial of the Fenian prisoners would commence on Wednesday next, but, although several have been arraigned, it is not probable that many will have their trial before next week. The United States Government will defend such of the prisoners as are American subjects, Mr. THURSTON, the Consul here, having been instructed to employ counsel for that purpose. In consequence of this, the trial of most of the prisoners has been put back. Several were arraigned on Saturday, who said they would be ready for trial on Wednesday week, the time at which the Consul says he will be ready with counsel for prisoners whose defence he has to attend to. One of the prisoners, named BURTON, will have to be taken care of, as he appears to be hopelessly insane. Mr. THURSTON has undertaken to provide for him. The prisoners can have nothing to complain of, for they are well treated. The Court has extended them every privilege that it consistently can, and there has been no demonstration whatever on the part of the public. It was thought that occasional scenes might occur as the prisoners were brought to and conveyed from the Courthouse, but all has gone well, and not the slightest symptom of discourtesy or popular feeling has been manifested. There is a determination to allow justice to take its course fairly, and that will certainly be the case. The volunteer counsel will probably now be dispensed with.

THE QUEBEC FIRE.

The greatest sympathy has been aroused throughout this Province with the sufferers at the recent terrible fire in Quebec, and in all the cities movements have been started for the purpose of raising funds for them. In Montreal a subscription has been taken up, but in other places the movement is yet confined to benefit concerts and theatrical performances; but subscriptions will follow. If Parliament had been in session it would undoubtedly have been called upon to make some provision for the homeless thousands who have been wandering about the streets of Quebec since the fire. Without Parliamentary sanction the Government can do nothing, as the Executive has not the power to advance money as formerly. It is possible that a way might be found to give assistance from the public chest, for no one could object to the Government giving aid to such a deserving object; but there has been so much trouble about money advances, that the Ministry hesitate to act, although they would most unquestionably be sustained. There is no truth in the report that the losses by the fire have seriously affected same of the Insurance Companies. One may possibly have felt a shake, but none of the rest have been in the least disturbed. It is the largest and most destructive fire that has ever occurred in Canada, and there have been some serious ones in Quebec and Montreal before this.

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

This road that has long been in disrepute is now reported to be in a splendid position—everything considered. The manager, Mr. BRYDGES, is one of the ablest railroad men in America. He was formerly manager of the Great Western Railway. His experience entitles him to the first place among managers in Canada; in fact he is far above them all. He took hold of the Grank Trunk when it was believed to be in a hopeless condition, but under his management it has emerged from most of its difficulties, and is now becoming a prosperous concern.

THE MINISTERIAL DINNER.

Information has reached here that the demonstration in honor of the Confederation delegates at Hamilton, is to take place on Monday next, the 29th inst. It will be a grand affair, and it is expected that all the ministers and several members of the Legislature will be present.

PACIFIC COAST.

Fight with Indians near Hardysville—Military Inspection—Cultivation of Cotton in Tahiti.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Oct. 18.

A Los Angelos dispatch says that a fierce fight has occurred between the citizens and a murderous band of Indians in the vicinity of Hardysville, in which 50 of the latter were killed and the citizens lost none.

Gen. RUFUS INGALLS and Gen. M. D. SIMPSON are on a tour of inspection of the military posts in the Pacific Division. They left Los Angelos Oct. 12 for San Diego and Fort Youma.

A Tahiti letter of Aug. 31 says that the growth of cotton is extensive. Eighty tons have been shipped to Bordeaux, and 80 tons more would be shipped in January. A steam sugar-mill had arrived there from London.

The ship *Gallatin*, for Hong Kong, took $371,000 in gold and silver bars and Mexican dollars.

Sales were made yesterday of Hawaiian Sugars at 10c. and Eastern crushed at 12½c. a pound.

Costa Rica Coffee is quoted at 23c. a pound.

The extreme quotation for dry hides is 14c. a pound.

American shipping grade wool is quoted at 16c. a pound.

The Panama steamer which sails to-morrow carries twenty tons of Japan tea to New-York.

The money market is very tight, and the rate of interest one and one-quarter per cent. Telegraphic transfer are quoted at four per cent.

In mining stocks there is nothing doing. Yellow Jacket, $615; Chollar, $102; Ophir, $91.

Legal Tenders, 69c.

Wheat is advancing; sales to-day at $1 75 per 100 pounds.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Oct. 23.

China advices say that the Marine Court of Hong Kong has deprived Capt. RUSH, of the ship *Fairlight*, of his master's certificate for six months, for losing his vessel.

The Wheat market is quiet at the extreme price of $1 72½ ℔ 100 lbs.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Oct. 23.

Arrived bark *Eugenia*, FEY, from the Sandwich Islands, with 300 barrels of oil and 1,600 pounds of bone.

Marine Disaster—A United States Assessor Refuses to Surrender His Office to the New Appointee—Mining Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Oct. 19.

The *Golden City*, for Panama, sailed to-day, carrying $666,000 treasure, of which $554,600 goes to New-York. Among her passengers were STEPHEN J. FIELD and EDWIN FOREST.

Wheat is unchanged.

Mining Stocks—Savage, $1,180; Yellow Jacket, $600; Chollar Potosi, $81; Ophir, $75; Legal Tenders, $70.

The brig *Perpetual*, from San Francisco, went ashore at Corse Bay, Oct. 9, and became a total wreck. Her crew were saved.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Oct. 20.

J. M. AVERY refused to surrender the office of United States Assessor for the Sacramento District to JOHN BIGLER, who has a commission from the President, on the ground that the President's nomination required confirmation by the Senate. The matter is referred to Washington.

Mining stocks are dull: Savage, $1,175; Yellow Jacket, $600; Gould and Curry, $380; Ophir, $75; Chollar Potosi, $85. Legal Tenders, 69½.

THE RUSSO-AMERICAN TELEGRAPH.

Progress of the Work in Northeastern Asia—The Natives Friendly—Aid from the Russian Officials.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Oct. 23.

News from the Russian-American Telegraph expedition says that the Russian corvette *Variog* sailed on the 6th of August for the Amoor River, having on board Count POANASSAFF. The *Variog* reached Ghyiga Aug. 15, and sailed four days later for Ochotsk.

Major S. ABASA, chief of the Russian portion of the expedition, had explored the route, and determined in regard to the position of the lines between Ghyiga and Ochotsk.

Capt. MANHOOD had explored the route between the mouth of the Amoor River and Ochotsk, and joined Major ABASA at the latter point.

Various explorations had determined the route between Behring Sea and the terminus of the line at the mouth of the Amoor River.

Timber was plenty, and four hundred poles were expected to be ready before the close of the present season.

The natives were very friendly along the whole route, and offered the use of their dog trains to assist in transporting materials, and have contracted to supply any amount of reindeer meat.

Major ABASA has purchased a large number of dog trains, and established fisheries to supply the dogs with food.

The Russian Government officials have rendered every facility to the expeditionists, without awaiting instructions from St. Petersburgh, and Count AUSOFF has issued orders to all officials to render any service necessary for the completion of the line.

When the necessary material is received the work will be pushed forward with great rapidity.

The Weather—First Snow of the Season at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Wednesday, Oct. 24.

Snow commenced falling here at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Wednesday, Oct. 24.

The weather here is clear, but very cold.

Arrival of the St. Laurent from Brest.

Capt. BOCANDE, of the *St. Laurent*, arrived yesterday, reports: I left Brest the 13th of October, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, with 428 passengers and a full cargo; by 40° longitude, we have had a very bad weather and sea during three days, and on that account, our speed was very little. Arrived at Sandy Hook to-day, 24th October, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

BALTIMORE.

False Rumors About Arrival of Troops—Gen. Canby and the City Authorities—Arrival of Mr. Peabody—Dedication of the Institute.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Oct. 24.

There are no new developments in regard to the Police Commissioners. Their counsel still adhere to their original determination not to participate in the examination of witnesses on Friday.

Rumors have been current here to-day of the arrival of troops from Washington, but they are incorrect. It is true that some troops are expected here shortly to embark for Texas, and that a colored regiment will be sent here to be mustered out of service. These are the facts which have probably given rise to the rumors of troops being ordered here with reference to pending difficulties.

The interview of Gen. CANBY with the authorities here, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding, was of a most friendly and mutually satisfactory character.

Mr. PEABODY arrived here this afternoon, and was received by the Mayor and a Committee of the City Council at the Philadelphia depot and escorted to Barnum's Hotel. The Trustees of the Peabody Institute participated in the reception.

The dedication of the Institute will take place to-morrow.

THE RIO GRANDE.

Depredations of Robbers—Five Killed.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Oct. 24.

A band of robbers on the Rio Grande, about fifty in number, have been committing great outrages. They were pursued by companies of Rancheros and United States colored troops, and five of them have been killed. The gang is composed of Americans who were enlisted on the Liberal Mexican side, but who deserted after the quarrels in Matamoras. The robbers are all well mounted and are making their way toward San Antonio.

NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrivals—Quarantine Abolished.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Oct. 24.

Sailed, steamer *Mariposa*, for New-York.

Arrived, ships *Squandee*, dismasted, from Liverpool, and *Malacca* from Boston.

The order establishing a quarantine has been rescinded.

The U. S. Steamer Sacramento.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 24.

The U. S. steamer *Sacramento*, Commander COLLINS, hence for the East Indies, returned to-day in consequence of breaking the main steam valve of her forward engine on the third day out.

Congressional Nominations.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 24.

The Republicans of the Tenth District have nominated H. L. DAWES for reëlection to Congress.

In the Sixth District T. O. PRINCE, of Winchester, has received the Democratic nomination for Congress.

Congressional Nomination.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 24.

The Democrats of the Fifth District to-day nominated WILLIAM D. NORTHEND for Congress.

National Wool-Growers' Association.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Wednesday, Oct. 24.

The annual meeting of the National Wool-Growers' Association has been called to meet at Cleveland, Ohio, on Wednesday, the 14th of November.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE PARADE TO-DAY.—The President of the Brooklyn Board of Education has issued instructions to the effect that the public schools shall be closed after 1 o'clock to-day, so as to enable all who desire to attend the celebration, to do so. The officers and men who have served in the navy during the war, who wish to join in the procession to-day, to receive medals for themselves or relatives, are respectfully requested to assemble (in citizens' dress,) at the corner of Montague and Court streets, at 8½ A. M., precisely. By order of JAMES L. PLUNKETT, Late Acting Master U. S. N., and President of the Sailors' Veteran Club.

The Fifth Battery, light artillery, numbering less than twenty men, will be out to-day, and will be on Fort Greene to receive the medals to which they are entitled. The Irish Veteran Brigade will also be out, consisting of the Sixty-third and Sixty-ninth regiments. The veterans will carry some of the old flags they fought under during the war. They are invited to assemble opposite the Post-office, this morning at 10 o'clock. The official programme is as follows:

To the Veteran Soldiers—Distribution of Medals—Parade and Order of the Procession:

The parade accompanying the distribution of medals to the volunteers of the late war will take place on Thursday, the 25th inst., in accordance with the following order:

HEADQUARTERS, SECOND DIVISION, NEW-YORK STATE NATIONAL GUARDS, BROOKLYN, Oct. 23, 1866.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 15.—1. The Commander-in-Chief will be received at the Fulton Ferry, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 25th inst., with a salute of twenty-one guns, and escorted through Fulton, Sands and Washington streets, to the City Hall.

2. At 11 o'clock A. M. the Governor, city authorities and volunteers will be escorted by the Fifth and Eleventh Brigades, Second Division, to Washington-park. The column will move through Remsen to Henry-street, through Henry to Atlantic-street, through Atlantic-street to Hanson-place, through Hanson-place to Fulton-avenue, and through Fulton-avenue and Gates-avenue to Clinton-avenue, and through Clinton and Myrtle avenues and Cumberland-street to the Park, and all said streets and avenues and Park are declared to be a public parade-ground for that day.

3d. At 2 o'clock a national salute will be fired by a battery of the Eleventh Brigade, on Fort Greene, as the signal for the commencement of the ceremonies. The National Guards will salute the volunteers, arms presented, drums beating, colors drooping, and at the conclusion of the ceremonies a national salute will be fired by a battery of the Fifth Brigade.

4th. The Commander-in-Chief will then review the National Guards, the passing review to be at the northwest corner of Washington Park, the troops passing out of Willoughby-street gate, and the parade will then be dismissed.

H. B. DURYEA, Major-General Commanding.
W. IRVING STEELE, Division Inspector.

On the Governor being received at the ferry the procession will form and march to the City Hall, where His Excellency will be received by the Mayor and Common Council, and after the interchange of civilities, the procession will move from the City Hall according to the following order of procession:

Escort of two troops of cavalry, (Seventieth Regiment.)

His Excellency the Governor, as Commander-in-Chief, with Staff.

Major-Gen. DURYEA, commanding Second Division of National Guard, and Staff.

Two troops of cavalry and battery of artillery.

Mayor and Common Council, and other City and County officials, and invited guests, in carriages.

Brig.-Gen. CROOKS, commanding 5th Brigade and staff, except the escort of the 14th regiment, namely:
13th Regiment, Col. JAMES JOURDAN.
28th Regiment, Col. CASPAR URBAN.
1st Battalion Heavy Artillery, Major SPRAGUE.
70th Regiment, (cavalry,) Col. CROPSAY.
14th Regiment, Col. E. B. FOWLER, as special escort to the Volunteers.

The Volunteers, under command of LEMUEL ROBERTS.

Brig.-Gen. J. C. SMITH, commanding 11th Brigade.
National Guard and Staff.
Eleventh Brigade, as follows:
23d Regiment, Col. C. E. PRATT.
47th Regiment, Col. J. V. MESEROLE.
52d Regiment, Col. M. M. COLE.
56th Regiment, Col. J. Q. ADAMS.
Howitzer Battery, Capt. I. S. AMOORE.
Samuel Booth, Mayor.
A. M. Bliss, President of Common Council.
John Cashow, Hugh McLaughlin, John K. Bulmer, James O'Brien, Philip Brady, Bailey J. Hathaway, F. W. Kalbfleisch, War and Military Committee of the Common Council.

Naturalization in New-Jersey.

The number of persons naturalized in Hudson County preparatory to the forthcoming election, up to yesterday, was four hundred, and the enterprise is still going on.

AN ENTERPRISING CLOTHING-HOUSE.—One of the firm of BROKAW BROTHERS has been in Europe for some months past, selecting goods from the best makers, for the Fall and Winter trade of that house. They have thus the means of supplying the best articles that can be obtained on either continent, and are fully up with the latest and most fashionable styles. This fact, connected with their superior skill and taste in fitting all descriptions of gentlemen's, youths' and boys' clothing, justifies us in saying that customers will find at their establishment—No. 34 Fourth-avenue, opposite Cooper Institute—a style of clothing both rich and rare, that it would be difficult to duplicate at any other house in the City.—*Evening Post.*

No Difference of Opinion.

Mr. A. Leach, (jeweler,) Utica, N. Y., speaking of the "twisted-loop" stitch, made by the Willcox & Gibbs Machine, says: "Whatever those interested in the sale of other kinds may say, we think that one of its best points is the ease with which the work can be taken out, and the garment remodeled. *It is all nonsense to say that this stitch will ravel.* My wife has one of the Machines, and takes a real pleasure in running it. Its simplicity renders it the most practical Machine in the world. I know many who are using it; *and there is no difference of opinion among them as to its merits.*"—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all the interesting news of the day. Also, the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; two columns of agricultural matter specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country for TWO DOLLARS a year. Five copies, $8; ten copies, $15. Payments invariably in advance.

Extract from a Paris Letter to Phalon & Son.—* * * * Under the name of "*Parfum de Cereus*" the firm of Marsalle Freres of this city have got up an imitation of your Night-Blooming Cereus, which is pretty fair as regards the quality of the odor, but does not last. Ay! there is the rub. All other floral extracts soon evaporate, while the fragrance of Phalon's Night-Blooming Cereus is all but imperishable.

For Throat Diseases and Affections of the chest, "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," or Cough Lozenges, are of great value. In coughs, irritation of the Throat caused by cold, or unusual exertion of the vocal organs, in speaking in public, or singing, they produce the most beneficial results. The Troches have proved their efficacy.

"Burnett's reputation is a sufficient guarantee of the excellence of his preparations."—BURNETT'S STANDARD FLAVORING EXTRACTS and COCOAINE FOR THE HAIR, &c.—*Boston Journal.*

Dr. Schenck will be at No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, EVERY TUESDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

A Sure Pile Cure.
Dr. GILBERT'S PILE INSTRUMENT positively cures the worst cases of piles. Sent by mail on receipt of $4. Circulars free. Sold by druggists. Agents wanted everywhere. Address J. B. ROMAINE, Manager, No. 575 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Squire & Lander, No. 97 Fulton-st. offer for sale diamonds, 18 carat gold watches, chains, all kinds of jewelry, English sterling silver ware at a small per centage above ACTUAL MANUFACTURING COST.

Sewing Machines,
For Sale and To Rent,
V. W. WICKES, NO. 744 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS.

Boots and Shoes for Ladies, Gents and Children; the largest assortment in the City of really good boots and shoes at the lowest prices. No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
R. A. BROOKS, Agent.

Jet Jewelry.—Brooches, Ear-rings, Bracelets, &c., of fine cut jet, with pendants, just received at OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND'S, No. 527 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

An Endless Variety of Elegant Novelties in Gentlemen's Hats, and Ladies' and Children's superbly trimmed Fancy Fabrics. The exposition is worth seeing. GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

At Gimbrede's, Nos. 588 and 872 Broadway.—Monograms in pure Gold and Silver, unequaled even in Paris or London. Prices reasonable.

Dundas, Dick & Co.'s Improved Soft Capsules and Matico Injection. Best in use. By druggists generally.

Boys, Youths' and Children's Clothing, largest assortment and finest goods in this country. BROKAW BROS., 34 4th-av., and 62 Lafayette-place.

Finest Overcoats and Business Suits ever seen in this country. BROKAW BROS., No. 34 4th-av. and No. 62 Lafayette-place.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Both Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism are being daily cured by METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY. Sold by all druggists.

Christadoro's Hair Dye is universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory 6 Astor House.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.
"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." *Judge's Report, at the "Grand Trial."* 508 Broadway.

Weed's Improved Sewing-Machines, 506 Broadway. The best family Machine, using a straight needle and shuttle; also large manufacturing Machines.

The Howe Sewing-machines—Lockstitch—for Families and Manufacturers—are world-renowned. The HOWE MACHINE CO., 699 Broadway, New-York.

The Singer Sewing-machine, with improvements and attachments for every specialty, including BUTTON-HOLE MACHINES No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY. No. 495 Broadway.

Elliptic S. M. Co.'s Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines, 543 B'way. 1st prem. N.Y. & Pa. State Fairs, '66.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine and Buttonhole Machine, 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BAYLIS—HOYT.—At Manchester, Vt., on Wednesday, Oct. 24, by Rev. Mr. Cushman, THOMAS BAYLIS, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to ALICE S., youngest daughter of F. W. Hoyt, of Manchester.

CLARK—DUNLAP.—On Wednesday, Oct. 24, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. S. D. Burchard, CHARLES A. CLARK to Miss MARGERY DUNLAP, both of this City. No cards.

EGLESTON—GOODWIN.—At the residence of Mr. Elijah Lewis, No. 87 Willow-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 24, by Rev. H. M. Gallaher, Mr. HARVEY J. EGLESTON to Miss SARAH A. GOODWIN, all of Brooklyn, N. Y. No cards.

FLAGG—KENNEDY.—On Wednesday, Oct. 24, by Rev. W. A. Scott, D. D., THOMAS J. FLAGG to NELLIE C., daughter of the late Wm. Kennedy, all of this City.

GREENWOOD—RUDD.—On Tuesday, Oct. 23, at the Middle Dutch Church, by Rev. Dr. Dewitt, ISAAC J. GREENWOOD to MARY AGNES, daughter of Joseph Rudd, all of this City.

HICKS—PRICE.—At Elizabeth, N. J., at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Samuel A. Clark, Mr. JOHN M. HICKS, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to Miss CARRIE M., second daughter of Wm. O. Price, Esq.

JACKSON—SHEALS.—On Wednesday, Oct. 24, at her father's residence, by Rev. Mr. Wiswall, HENRY J. JACKSON to MARY ALMY, eldest daughter of John Sheals, all of this City.

KELLEY—ANDREWS.—On Wednesday, Oct. 24, at the Park Presbyterian Church, Yorkville, by Rev. Abbott E. Kettridge, THEODORE F. KELLEY to MARY E., daughter of Jonathan B. Andrews, all of this City.

LETSON—HAMBLIN.—On Tuesday, Oct. 23, by Rev. A. A. Norton, D. D., J. LETSON to Miss M. A. HAMBLIN, all of this City. No cards.

MCMICHAEL—MABIE.—On Tuesday, Oct. 23, at St. John's Church, New-York, by Rev. James Cameron, Rector of the Church of the Mediator at Edgewater, N. J., CHARLES MCMICHAEL, of Edgewater, to KATE M. MABIE, of English Neighborhood, N. J.

MILLER—MUDGETT.—On Tuesday, Oct. 23, at Christ Church, by Rev. F. C. Ewer, ALVAH MILLER, Jr., to MARY, daughter of B. F. Mudgett, Esq., all of this City.

NICHOLS—PARMELEE.—On Tuesday, Oct. 23, by Rev. Mr. Booth, GEORGE D. NICHOLS to EMILY S., daughter of the late James S. Parmelee, all of New-York.

PARKER—PUTNAM.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 24, by Rev. L. S. Weed, CHARLES W. PARKER, of Brooklyn, to GEORGIA H. Putnam, youngest daughter of V. Putnam, Esq., of Lewiston, N. Y.

☞ Buffalo papers please copy.

PLANT—MERLE.—On Tuesday, Oct. 16, at Christ Church, by Rev. Stafford Drowne, FRANK WM. PLANT, of Utica, to ELIZABETH MERLE, youngest daughter of the late Charles Merle, of New-York.

PAYSON—HAZLETT.—In the Presbyterian Church, Manhattanville, on Tuesday, Oct. 23, by Rev. E. Seymour, assisted by Rev. C. H. Payson, Rev. E. P. PAYSON to GRACE W. HAZLETT, both of Manhattanville.

SEYMOUR—HAZLETT.—In the Presbyterian Church, Manhattanville, on Tuesday, Oct. 23, by Rev. E. Seymour, assisted by Rev. C. H. Payson, ROBERT H. SEYMOUR, of Bloomfield, N. J., to HELEN W. HAZLETT, of Manhattanville.

WILLIAMS—TOWN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 24, at Grace Church, by Rev. John C. Middleton, JOSEPH P. WILLIAMS, of Brooklyn, to ELIZABETH, daughter of Reuben Town, formerly of Detroit, Mich. No cards.

DIED.

COTTON.—At San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 15, THOMAS J. COTTON, son of Dr. Charles Cotton, of Newport, R. I.

GARDENER.—On Wednesday, Oct. 24, after a short illness, IDA H., eldest child of Edwin H. and Mary E. Gardener, aged 12 years, 8 months and 14 days.

Funeral this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, Clinton-av., Brooklyn, (near Gates-av.) Friends are respectfully invited to attend.

NEVINS.—On Tuesday, Oct. 23, at New-Orleans, Col. WM. R. NEVINS, in the 63d year of his age.

☞ Richmond and Philadelphia papers please copy.

SIBLEY.—On Friday, Oct. 19, MARY G., wife of John C. Sibley, and daughter of the late Henry B. Gibson. The funeral will take place at Canandaigua.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 98.]
CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, Oct. 21, 1866.
The body of an unknown man was found at foot of Canal-street, aged about sixty years, stout built, brown hair, head bald on top, smooth face; dressed as follows: dark mixed coat, gray woolen vest, two pair of pants, prunella gaiters, blue socks, red stripe on top, black silk stock; found on the person the following article: one iron key; body been in the water ten days. Body sent to the Morgue for identification.
For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.
LOUIS NAUMANN, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 99.]
CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1866.
The body of an unknown man was found at foot of Rutgers-st., aged about forty years, brown hair, dark eyes, regular teeth, full face, dressed as follows: Felt hat, ribbed coat, black vest, twilled pants, blue checked shirt. Body been in the water about a week. Body sent to the Morgue for identification.
For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.
W. O. GOVER, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 100.]
CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1866.
The body of an unknown man was found at foot of East Ninety-first-street, aged about twenty-five years, stout built, black curly hair, good teeth, lower irregular; no whiskers; dressed as follows: Black hat, cloth coat, vest and pants, coarse boots, woolen socks, checked woolen shirt, merino undershirt and drawers, good laced gaiters; found on the person the following articles: Handkerchiefs, letter, two keys. In water about ten days. Sent to the Morgue for identification.
For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.
JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. VON EISENBERG

Begs to inform his patients and the public in general that in consequence of the disastrous fire at his late residence in Broadway, which prevented him attending to his professional duties, he has now opened his new, spacious and commodious Consulting Rooms at No. 251 5th-av., where he attends to all diseases of the Eye, Ear, Catarrh, Throat and Asthma.

Dr. Von Eisenberg has spared neither labor nor expense to add many additions and improvements to his ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON, The celebrated apparatus invented by DR. VON EISENBERG, For the cure of all diseases of the EYE, EAR, CATARRH, DISEASES OF THE THROAT, ASTHMA. Affections of the Voice, Larryngeal, Bronchial and Pulmonary Complaints, Disordered Functions of the Digestive Organs.

Dr. Von Eisenberg has to state that in inviting the first authorities from the best Medical Colleges of New-York to witness the operation and effect of his extraordinary valuable invention with its new and wonderful additions, it must be understood that it does not cure every ailment in the world, but it does cure all the diseases above enumerated, such as Impaired Sight, Noises in the Head, Discharge from the Ear, Deafness, Sore Throat, Chronic Catarrh in its worst stage, Lung and Liver Diseases, Inflammation of the Air Cells of the Lungs, restores the Nervous Power, cures Consumption, Phthisis or wasting away.

Certainly, if we consider the various constitutions affected with the same disease, it is evident that each sufferer from the same disease requires quite a different treatment. It is therefore obvious that no physician can honestly undertake the treatment of any patient, until he makes a thorough and sincere diagnosis and investigation.

Thousands have been cured by one application of his Æsthetico-Neuralgicon. Dr. VON EISENBERG has no nostrum requiring secrecy to insure its efficacy, for his treatment is based on long experience, assiduous attention, continued and successful practice, and by his peculiar process he is enabled to restore the sufferer to his normal condition of health. Hundreds, it is well known, have come forward to testify publicly, that they were cured by a single application; and many, as they themselves express, have been actually saved from the grave.

Dr. VON EISENBERG feels (and not without reason) that to have invented a means to benefit afflicted mortals even to subdue the slightest disease, is to him a greater felicity than the riches of a Monte-Christo. As one of our most learned and immortal physicians says: "Since, however, the Great God hath allowed to few upon earth the mighty privilege of serving their kind to its benefit, and that only to those who are of earth's best mold.

Queis meliore, luto finxit præcordiæ Titan."

I must make up in good wishes what I want strength to effect in full.

"Just as it is a crime to murder a man, so it is the part of virtue and honesty to save our fellow-beings when we are able."

CONSULTING ROOMS, No. 251 5th-av., Northeast corner 28th-st., New-York.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

I was in a most precarious condition, suffering from cough, great debility, difficulty in breathing, a kind of constriction in my chest. I have been treated by the most eminent physicians, but I felt my strength gradually lessen and my body became weaker every day, until at last I became quite prostrated. The least change of weather brought on hot and cold shivers, with a racking pain in my head and a sharp pain in different joints of my body. I was entirely emaciated from constant expectoration of a bloody matter. My friends, by the advice of Rev. Dr. Dalton, brought me to Dr. Von Eisenberg, of No. 251 5th-av. After an examination, he told so correctly all I felt, that I at once placed myself under his treatment, and next day I felt as if a pressure had been removed from my body. After eight days I feel I am a man again, a blessing I have not enjoyed for years. I do say that such a man as Dr. Von Eisenberg ought to live forever, and I am sure that every liberal and candid man, who will be treated by Dr. Von Eisenberg, will acknowledge him as a humane and eminently successful physician. I give this unsolicited. In compliance with the Doctor's orders, I will be shortly in New-York, and I will be happy to bear personal witness to the skill and science of Dr. Von Eisenberg.

JAMES T. PUTMAN, Lynchburg, Va.

SEPT. 27, 1866.

CONSULTING ROOMS, NO. 251 5TH-AV., Northeast corner 28th-st., New-York.

FURNITURE OF THE LATEST STYLES, CONSISTING OF PARLOR, DINING-ROOM and CHAMBER SUITES, in Rosewood, Walnut, and Maple, retailing at manufacturers' prices, AT F. KRUTINA'S MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS, Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st., between Bowery and 2d-av. All Goods warranted.

CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS. ABBATT & MOORE, No. 507 Broadway, have now on exhibition a very full and choice assortment of CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS for MEN, BOYS and YOUTH, made from superior materials, and trimmed, as usual, in the very best manner and style. Their CUSTOM DEPARTMENT is filled with NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS, which they are prepared to make to order "a la mode," and on very reasonable terms.

WANTED—BACK NUMBERS OF N. Y. TIMES AND HERALD; 25 cents per copy will be paid for the following: May 5, Sept. 1, Sept. 8, Sept. 15, Aug. 25, 1861; Jan. 26, March 16, 1862; Aug. 12, 1865; all of the TIMES. Jan. 1, April 10, 1861; Feb. 22, 1865; all of the HERALD. Apply to or address the SUBSCRIPTION CLERK, Times Office.

TO THE LADIES. MME. DELMAR, having arrived from Europe, where she has met with great success, now offers to the ladies her SATIN ENAMEL, which is warranted to remove Tan, Freckles, &c. Also, HER GREAT HAIR RESTORER. Both of the above articles will be applied at NO. 733 BROADWAY, FREE OF CHARGE.

DYSPEPSIA, RHEUMATISM, SWOLLEN GLANDS, SCROFULA, ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN. All cured by taking baths of mineral waters possessing certain chemical properties. Use STRUMATIC SALTS, prepared for bathing purposes from the Mineral Springs of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company. The chemical properties of those salts make them specifics for the cure of the above-named diseases. No more swallowing of drugs and quacks. Use Strumatic Mineral Baths! For sale at every respectable drug-store.

GRAND PLEASURE TOUR TO THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS. Steamship WESTERN METROPOLIS will sail as above on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14. A few choice staterooms can be secured by applying early to DUNCAN, NAVARO & CO., No. 5 Bowling-green.

A CARD. A LECTURE ON THE ORIGIN OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE, &c. Dr. H. CARLOS, Professor of Modern Languages and Literature, will appear, by request, at the hall of the Historical Society, 2d-av., corner of 11th-st., on THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Oct. 25, when he will deliver a lecture on the ORIGIN OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE, ITS IMPORTANCE AND FACILITY OF ACQUIREMENT. In the course of the lecture Dr. CARLOS will explain his new, simple, concise and easy method of mastering the French language in three months, so that the pupil can converse in it fluently on all ordinary social and business topics. Dr. CARLOS will also, in the course of this brief lecture, teach all present "Seance tenante,"—half of that beautiful, interesting, and to-day, necessary language, thereby proving that half the labor of acquiring the French language can be overcome within an hour. All interested in this subject are cordially invited to attend. By order of the Committee of Arrangements. Lecture will commence at 8 o'clock, P. M. No charge.

NEW PATHY!—NATURE'S SOVEREIGN PATHY!—The Asinine practice of the Ancient Pathies, which have so long poisoned all suffering patients with mercury and other mineral poisons, must cease, and *Nature's Sovereign Remedials* from plants be recognized with this axiom: *Where God and Nature placed the aliment of man, there they placed the remedials for his maladies.* Explanatory circular on Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Bronchitis, and all Scrofulous Diseases, one stamp. Advice gratis. WILLIAM R. PRINCE, Flushing, N. Y.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION FOR the married. Sent, postage paid, in sealed envelope, on receipt of ten cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

OLD EYES MADE NEW WITHOUT spectacles, doctor or medicine. Sent, postage paid, on receipt of ten cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

COMFORT AND CURE FOR THE RUPTURED. Sent, postage paid, on receipt of ten cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED WINSLOW'S GREEN CORN, a necessity for every [illegible] for sale by all respectable grocers [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAVING LARGELY INCREASED OUR stock of the following goods we are prepared to offer to our customers a choice variety of BRONZES, MANTEL CLOCKS, VASES, PARIAN AND BISQUE STATUARY, SILVER WARE, and FINE PLATED WARE, FRENCH AND GERMAN FANCY GOODS, PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL CHINA AND GLASS WARE, CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES. AGENTS FOR THE PORTABLE EMPIRE STATE GAS MACHINE, which can be seen in operation at our store. WHITE FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, Second Selection, $38 per set. RICH CUT SETS OF GLASS, Fine Quality, $45 per set. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, cor. Broome-st.

JOHN A. REED (Successor to E. W. Burr.) DIAMOND JEWELER, No. 791 Broadway, Opposite Grace Church. The Agents of this establishment have searched the principal cities of Europe, and employed the leading artisans abroad to obtain the RAREST GEMS AND RICHEST JEWELS of the old world. As the result of these endeavors, a collection has been secured of the most unique and recherche articles ever exhibited to the American public. Connoisseurs of precious stones and admirers of artistic workmanship in jewelry are invited.

"A GOOD THING." "RICH AND RACY." "TIP-TOP." "LOOK AT IT." A Handsome Pictorial. A capital Family Magazine. TRY THE ILLUSTRATED PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL half a year—July to January—for $1; or a year for $2. It is a good medium for select advertisements. Newsmen have it. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

TORREY WEATHER STRIPS. See our latest styles for 1866. Eight varieties, adapted to all kinds of doors and windows. Send for illustrated circular. E. S. & J. TORREY, No. 72 Maiden-lane.

AN AUTOGRAPH LETTER OF ANDREW Jackson to Capt. Richard K. Call, U. S. A., bearing upon the Cherokee War, and containing specimens of the well-known sentiments of "Old Hickory," is for sale and can be seen at KIRBY & CO.'S, booksellers and stationers, No. 633 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ROUND TABLE: A SATURDAY REVIEW OF LITERATURE, SOCIETY AND ART. THIS DAY PUBLISHED, AND FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSMEN.

The circulation of the ROUND TABLE is increasing with every number. Already it has the largest circle of readers of any strictly literary or critical weekly in the country. It employs the ablest writers, has the completest record of literary and art news, and is always bright and breezy with criticisms and articles upon current and social topics. The ROUND TABLE is just the paper for the long evenings of Autumn and Winter.

CONTENTS OF NO. XCVI:
BATTLEDORE AND SHUTTLECOCK.
OUR ARCHITECTURAL BARBARISM.
THE MANIA FOR SIZE.
CHURCH MUSIC IN TRINITY PARISH.
A MILLENIUM FOR EDITORS.
MR. MOON'S CRITICISM.
LONDON LETTER.
DID SHAKESPEARE WRITE SHAKESPEARE?
MR. WHIPPLE'S ESSAYS.
THE REGULAR SWISS ROUND.
MARTYRIA.
LITERARY ANNOUNCEMENTS.
NOTES AND QUERIES.

PUBLICATION OFFICE, No. 132 Nassau-st.
AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY, General Agents.

IN PREPARATION FOR THE PRESS. HISTORY OF GEN. ULYSSES S. GRANT, And his relations to the War of the Rebellion. BY ADAM BADEAU, Colonel and Aide-de-Camp to the General-in-Chief. D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers.

ENGINEERING. AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL, Conducted by ZERAH COLBURN, LONDON. SOLE AMERICAN SUBSCRIPTION AGENCY For the UNITED STATES, No. 192 Broadway. D. VAN NOSTRAND, Publisher and Importer. TERMS: $10 per annum in advance. Mailed to any part of the United States except the Territories and State of Nevada. Postage payable at the office where received.

POLITICAL.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION. FOR CONGRESS, THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, (Comprising the 1st, IId, IIId, IVth, Vth, VIIth, XIth, XIIIth, XVth, XIXth, and XXth Wards,) SIMEON B. CHITTENDEN.

FOR CONGRESS; COL. LE GRAND B. CANNON. The citizens of the Eighth Congressional District, embracing the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards are invited to assemble in MASS MEETING ON FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 26, AT THE EVERETT ROOMS, corner Broadway and 34th-st., to respond to the nomination of COL. LE GRAND B. CANNON for Congress. Addresses by GEN. HAMILTON, of Texas, HON. RUFUS F. ANDREWS, HON. WM. E. DODGE. PETER COOPER, Esq., will preside. Good music. Seats reserved for ladies. WM. H. LEE, Chairman. Dr. ALEX. WILDER, Secretary.

GRAND MASS RATIFICATION MEETING OF THE CONSERVATIVE AND NATIONAL UNION MEN, of New-York, at and around COOPER INSTITUTE, TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 30, to respond to the nominations of JOHN T. HOFFMAN, for Governor, Gen. ROBERT H. PRUYN, for Lieutenant-Governor, and the rest of the State Ticket. DOUGLAS TAYLOR, Chairman Committee of Arrangements. THOMAS E. STEWART, EDWARD L. CORLIES, Secretaries.

NEVER SURRENDER. FENTON, WOODFORD AND VICTORY. A GRAND UNION RALLY Will be held under the auspices of the LINCOLN UNION CLUB, At Bleecker Buildings, corner of Bleecker and Morton sts., on FRIDAY EVENING, 26th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Gen. Daniel Hilman, Col. A. J. H. Duganne, Col. Thos. B. Van Buren, Edward F. Brown, Esq., Chas. T. Polhamus, Esq., Albert Smith, Esq., and several other eminent speakers have been invited to address the meeting. By order of the Executive Committee. JOHN F. BALDWIN, WILLIAM VEITCH, JAMES C. GREGORY, JAMES DEMAREST, Jr., PHILLIP ALLAIR, Committee. CHARLES T. POLHAMUS, President. CHAS. W. VEITCH, Secretary.

UNION REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE, 8th District, 18th, 20th and 21st Wards. FOR CONGRESS, COL. LE GRAND B. CANNON.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING. At Clinton Hall, on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 26, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses may be expected from Col. F. A. CONKLING, Col. A. J. H. DUGANNE, Maj.-Gen. R. C. SCHENCK, H. EVERETT RUSSELL, Esq., EDWARD MITCHELL, Esq., Hon. CHAS. S. SPENCER, Col. EDWARD GEBHARD, Hon. JOHN OAKEY.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT. REGULAR UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION FOR MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY, EDWARD MITCHELL. FREDERICK A. CONKLING, President. WHITFIELD VAN COTT, Secretary.

UNION REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE, Eighth District, (18th, 20th and 21st Wards,) FOR CONGRESS, COL. LE GRAND B. CANNON.

WENDELL PHILLIPS WILL DELIVER a lecture at the Cooper Institute on THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 25. Subject—*Reject the Amendment—Depose the President.* Tickets 50 cents, for sale by The American News Co., No. 121 Nassau-st. Fowler & Wells, No. 389 Broadway. James Miller, No. 522 Broadway. McFarland, corner Broadway and 23d-st. And at the office of the *Anti-Slavery Standard*, Room No. 40, No. 38 Nassau-st.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION. SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. IXTH, XVTH AND XVITH WARDS. CHARLES S. SPENCER. ROBERT LEWIN, Chairman. W. IRVING ADAMS, Gen. C. W. DARLING, Secretaries.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATION. FOR CONGRESS, NINTH DISTRICT—13th, 19th and 22d Wards. WILLIAM A. DARLING.

DEMOCRATIC AND NATIONAL UNION [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

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GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

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5-20 COUPONS,

DUE NOVEMBER 1,

Cashed in Gold,

OR CURRENCY, ON LIBERAL TERMS.

As the disbursement of over $24,000,000 of interest on the 1st prox., must have a tendency to reduce the PREMIUM ON GOLD, holders of Gold Bonds will do well to realize their interest at

PRESENT RATES FOR GOLD.

N. B.—Registered interest negotiated.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

DATED IN 1864-5,

WANTED AT THE HIGHEST MARKET RATES.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

of all the various issues, constantly on hand ready for immediate delivery, in sums to suit.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Notes of the leading houses in the Dry Goods Commission and Jobbing, Yankee Notion, Boot and Shoe, Hat and Cap, and Grocery trades, bought and sold at market rates.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81...	113¼	113½	June, 7-30........	105½	106⅜
Coupon, '81 ...	113⅜	113⅝	July, 7-30	105½	105¾
5-20 Regist'd, '62	105¾	106¼	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	116¾	117
5-20 Coupon, '62..	114⅝	114¾	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	116¼	116½
5-20 Coupon, '64..	110⅝	110⅞	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	115¾	116
5-20 Coupon, '65..	110⅝	111	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	114¾	115
5-20 Coup., '65, new	108⅜	108½	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	113¾	114
10-40 Registered.	99⅞	100⅛	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	111¾	112
10-40 Coupon.....	100	100⅛	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	110½	111
Gold...........	147⅛	147¼	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	110	110¼
August, 7-30....	106½	106¾	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	109½	110

D. C. & R. H. FISK,

DEALERS IN U. S. SECURITIES,

NO. 16 NASSAU-ST.,

UNDER THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.

UNITED STATES 6'S OF 1881.

UNITED STATES 5-20 BONDS.

UNITED STATES 10-40 BONDS.

UNITED STATES 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.

UNITED STATES COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, AND ALL OTHER UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE,

BANKERS,

NO. 14 WALL-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Collect coupons, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD

Henry Clews & Co.,

BANKERS,

No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES

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Also, ever on hand ready for instant delivery.

ORDERS FOR STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD EXECUTED.

Merchants, Bankers and individuals opening accounts with us will be allowed

4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON ALL DAILY Balances, subject to check at sight.

COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.

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OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES,

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

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WM. C. GILMAN,

NO. 46 PINE-ST.,

Has for sale

$40,000

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP.

PROPOSALS FOR

$1,000,000

AMERICAN DOCK AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY BONDS,

Guaranteed by

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey until FRIDAY, Oct. 26, at noon, for the whole or any part of One Million Dollars of Bonds of the American Dock and Improvement Company.

The bonds are for $1,000 each, due July 1, 1886, interest 7 per cent., payable Jan. 1 and July 1, in the City of New-York.

The bonds have coupons attached, and can be held either as registered bonds or bearer bonds, as the holder may from time to time elect.

These bonds are issued for land purchases, and for improvements in Communipaw Bay, under the authority of the State of New-Jersey, on the extensive water front of the Company, and in connection with the improvements of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey.

The punctual payment of the principal and interest of the bonds is guaranteed by the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey.

Proposals should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Bonds," and directed to SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer, No. 106 Liberty-st., New-York.

Any further information desired can be obtained on application at the same place, where also a copy of the bond can be seen.

Payments to be made 50 per cent. on the allotment of the bonds, 25 per cent. on the 15th of November, and 25 per cent. on the 15th of December, or the whole can be paid at once. The interest will be adjusted on the first inst. on.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any of the bids not satisfactory to the Company.

JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, JOHN C. GREEN, MOSES TAYLOR, ADAM NORRIE, } Finance Committee.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue letters of credit for travelers' use on Messrs. Rothschild in Paris, London, Frankfort and Vienna, and their correspondents in all the principal cities of Europe.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. CO., (Eastern Division,) No. 88 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1866. }

NOTICE—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE holders of certificates issued by this Trust will be held at the office of the Trustees, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, on THURSDAY, the first day of November next, at noon, to adopt a plan for the reorganization of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company.

To act upon this important question, the agreement under which the trust was formed requires that three-fourths in interest of the owners, or their legal representatives, of preferred and also of unpreferred certificates, shall be present and voting. For the purpose, therefore, of insuring a quorum, certificate-holders are earnestly requested to have transfers made in their own names, and to be present at the meeting, either in person or by proxy.

The transfer books of the Trust will be closed on the 16th day of October next, at 2 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until further notice. By order of the Trustees,

ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, INTEREST DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Oct. 9, 1866. }

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE (5-20) Coupons falling due on the 1st of November, proximo, will now be received for examination at the Interest Department of the United States Treasury.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer United States.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 19 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1866. }

THE INTEREST DUE NOV. 1, 1866, ON the following-named bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date at the Metropolitan National Bank, to wit: Toledo and Wabash second mortgage bonds, Toledo and Wabash equipment bonds, Great Western second mortgage bonds, Quincy and Toledo first mortgage bonds, Illinois and Southern Iowa second mortgage bonds.

A. BOODY, President.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 29, 1866. }

INTEREST ON CITY STOCK.—THE INterest on the bonds and stocks of the City and County of New-York, due Nov. 1, 1866, will be paid on that day by Daniel Devlin, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at the National Broadway Bank.

The transfer-books will be closed Thursday, Oct. 4, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M.

MATTHEW T BRENNAN, Comptroller.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1866. }

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY for the ensuing year will be held at the Office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 5th day of November next.

The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

REMITTANCES TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.—Drafts for £1 and upward, payable on demand, issued at lowest rates, by TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., Nos. 86 South-st., and 23 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 1, first door over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.

U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,

U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,

U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,

U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,

U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,

U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues, Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds, and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

FOR SALE.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

TOLEDO, LOGANSPORT AND BURLINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM—PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY, AND GUARANTEED BY THE

Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railroad Company.

Apply to

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HONESTY GUARANTEED

BY THE

FIDELITY INSURANCE COMPANY.

MERCHANTS' AND BANKERS' CASHIERS AND CLERKS GUARANTEED.

ALSO, COLLECTION AGENTS AND ATTORNEYS.

Apply to the Company,

NO. 170 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

FINANCIAL AGENCY OF THE REPUBLIC OF MEXICO, No. 57 BROADWAY. NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1866. }

COUPONS OF THE THIRTY MILLION Mexican Loan, due this date, will be paid in gold on presentation at our office.

JOHN W. CORLIES & CO.

TROY SALEM AND RUTLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

The coupons of Troy, Salem and Rutland Railroad Company, due Nov. 1, will be paid at the NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

H. C. LOCKWOOD, Treasurer.

TROY, Oct. 22, 1866.

MARYLAND AND DELAWARE RAILROAD COMPANY.

The interest coupons of the first mortgage bonds of the Maryland and Delaware Railroad Company, falling due on the 1st of November, will be paid on and after that day, at the office of Messrs. Condict, Jennings & Co., Bankers, No. 30 Broad-st., New-York.

G. W. GOLDSBOROUGH, Treasurer.

GREENSBOROUGH, Md., Oct. 23, 1866.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 5 BOWLING-GREEN, NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1866. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING FOR THE election of nine Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, Nov. 13, at 12 o'clock M. The transfer-books at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, will be closed from the 10th to the 14th. The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock. By order of the Board of Directors. FRANKLIN ALLEN, Secretary.

SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 119 BROADWAY, Oct. 8, 1866. }

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF this Company, held this day, FRANK W. BALLARD, Esq., was unanimously elected Secretary, vice RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Esq., resigned.

A. F. HASTINGS, President.

OFFICE OF THE MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD CO., NEWARK, Oct. 23, 1866. }

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE first Mortgage Bonds of this Company due on the 1st of November, 1866, will be paid on and after that date at the Merchants' National Bank in the City of New-York. ISAAC VAN WAGENEN, Treasurer.

NOTICE—HICKSVILLE AND COLD SPRING BRANCH RAILROAD CO.—The annual election of 13 Directors and 3 Inspectors of Election of this Company will be held at No. 61 Wall-st., Room No. 13, on the 1st day of November next. The polls will be open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.

Oct. 12, 1866. WALTER R. T. JONES, Secretary.

PERSONS HOLDING MARIPOSA OLD Bonds are herewith notified that the new Mortgage Bonds are ready for exchange.

MARK BRUMAGIM, President, No. 34 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 4, 1866. }

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT (8) per Cent., FREE FROM UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT TAX, upon the capital stock of the CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, has been declared payable on the 25th day of October inst., at the office of Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway, New-York, and until the 15th day of November next, and after the latter date at the Company's office in Cleveland.

The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, the 13th day of October inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 26th day of October inst.

By order of the Board of Directors.

WM. F. STAUNTON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 19 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1866. }

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and One-half per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred Capital Stock of this Company, payable, less Government tax, on and after the 1st day of November next, at this office.

The transfer-books of the Preferred Stock will be closed on the 27th inst. and opened on the 5th day of November next. A. BOODY, President.

UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 38 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1866. }

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE UNITED States Petroleum Company have this day declared a dividend of three per cent. for the month of October inst., payable on and after THURSDAY, Nov. 1. The transfer-books will be closed on Friday, 26th inst., and reopened on Saturday, Nov. 3. By order, P. G. FENNING, Secretary.

SENSENDERFER MINING COMPANY.

The Trustees of the Sensenderfer Mining Company have declared a Dividend of One Per Cent. on the Capital Stock for the month of September, payable at their office Nov. 1, 1866, to stockholders of record that day. Transfer books closed from Oct. 24 to Nov. 2, 1866.

H. A. SHERRILL, Treasurer, No. 19 Broad-st.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1866.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank, held this day, a dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., free of Government tax, was declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Nov. 1. The transfer-books will be closed at 3 P. M., on the 23d inst., and reopened on the morning of Nov. 2.

WM. A. WHEELOCK, President.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1866. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on the 1st day of November next, free of United States Government tax.

The transfer-books will be closed on Monday, the 22d instant. By order

F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 12, 1866. }

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this Bank has been declared payable, free of Government tax, on and after the 1st day of November next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866. }

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. has been declared payable on the first of November. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.

W. A. HALL, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK MINING COMPANY, NEW-YORK, OCT. 25, 1866.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Company will be held at the office No. 25 Front-st., on MONDAY, the 5th of November next. The poll will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

WM. H. FLEMING, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st. Six per cent. interest, free of tax. Deposits made on or before Nov. 1 will draw interest from Nov. 1. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.

R. H. BULL, Secretary

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS.—A HOTEL-KEEPER, whose reputation for capacity and high social position is second to none, desires additional capital to establish or purchase a really first-class house in the City of New-York. Parties with ample means and of undoubted respectability, will please address, in confidence, Box No. 5,965 Post-office, New-York.

TO BUILDERS AND JOBBERS.—A MEchanic would invest $1,000 in some established shop. The advertiser is a practical house carpenter; thoroughly understands the selecting and laying out of lumber, and would devote his time and abilities to the business either in the City, suburbs or country. Address B. P. J., Harlem Post-office, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A MILLINERY-STORE IN CANAL-st., liquor-store in West-st., tea-store in Grand-st.

WM. CAMPBELL, No. 634 Broadway.

FURNITURE.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, looking-glasses, &c., cheapest at G. W. SNEDEN'S & CAMPBELL'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Goods warranted and delivered free; patent secretary bedstead; cheap furniture in suites.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—THE LARGest assortment of enameled chestnut and solid walnut bedroom suites in this City. All goods warranted as represented. Also, mattresses and spring beds.

WARREN, WARD & CO., No. 277 Canal-st.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, Bedding, Parlor and Bedroom suites, Pianos, &c., at BENDALL & SCOTT'S, Nos. 209 and 211 Hudson-st., corner of Canal. Payment taken in weekly or monthly payments if preferred.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

REGULAR SALES OF

STOCKS AND BONDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL HOLD HIS REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS THIS DAY (THURSDAY) OCT. 25, 1866, AT 12½ O'CLOCK, AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY. FOR FULL PARTICULARS SEE CATALOGUES, WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED AT THE OFFICE OF

Albert H. Nicolay,

Stock-Broker and Auctioneer,

No. 43 PINE-ST., N. Y.

ARMY BLANKETS.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22, 1866. }

Will be offered for sale at public auction, on account of the United States, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Gray's Ferry Road, Philadelphia, Penn., on MONDAY, the 5th day of November next, commencing at 12 o'clock M.:

50,000 (FIFTY THOUSAND) (more or less)

U. S. ARMY BLANKETS,

new and in good condition. Samples can be seen at the Schuylkill Arsenal and at this office.

ALSO,

5,193 pairs Buckskin Gloves.

2,643 pairs Woolen Mittens.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash, in Government funds. Purchasers must remove the property within five days after purchase.

The blankets will be delivered in bales of 50 each.

G. H. CROSMAN, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Brevet Brig.-Gen. United States Army.

40,000 TONS

OF

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION,

OCTOBER 31, 1866.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1866.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will hold their FORTY-THIRD AUCTION SALE OF COAL, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of October, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, at their sales-room No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., New-York, at which time they will sell by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers,

40,000 TONS

of fresh-mined Coal, from the Lackawanna regions, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of November next. The conditions will be fully made known at the time of sale.

JOHN BRISBIN, President.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANT

MARBLE AND BRONZE CLOCKS,

Comprising about 300 of the finest FRENCH CLOCKS.

The entire importation this season of MESSRS. BENDINER & CIE.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 25th inst., at 10½ A. M., at the salesroom, No. 60 Liberty-st., the above large and valuable importation. Each and every clock will be warranted of the finest quality, and exactly as represented. The attention of the trade, as well as private parties, is respectfully solicited. The above are now on exhibition at the salesroom.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, OCT. 26.

At 10 o'clock A. M., at Central Salesrooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn.

Rosewood pianos, pier mirrors, velvet and other carpets, rosewood, walnut and mahogany parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, mattresses, bedding, stoves, &c. Also, doctor's chaise, by Goddard, of Boston.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

REFEREE'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF THE LATE COMMODORE LEVY.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 31, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of G. Tillotson, Esq., referee:

FIRST-AV.—Lot, with buildings, east side, 24 feet north 12th-st., 23.11x100 feet.

FIRST-AV.—Northeast corner 2d-st., 50x80 feet; occupied as coal-yard.

BOWERY—No. 309, two-story and attic brick store and dwelling.

RIVINGTON-ST.—Northeast corner Goerck-st., 40x81.3, with buildings.

RIVINGTON-ST.—Northwest corner Mangin-st., 59.7x81.3, with buildings.

GOERCK-ST.—1 lot east side, 81.3 north of Rivington-st., 20x98.4.

STANTON-ST.—Southwest corner Mangin-st., 20.2x18.3.

CROSBY-ST.—No. 90, with seven-story brick building, 25x100 feet.

DUANE-ST.—No. 70, valuable lot through to Manhattan-place, 25x70 feet.

BROOME-ST.—Southwest corner Sheriff-st., 25x80 feet.

BROOME-ST.—Valuable lot south side, 75 feet east of Lewis-st., 25x100 feet.

BROOME-ST.—1 lot south side, 100 feet west of Norfolk-st., 25x100 feet.

CANAL-ST.—No. 230, valuable property near Hudson-st.

HOUSTON-ST.—Northwest corner Laurens-st., 49.6x65 feet.

MACDOUGAL-ST.—No. 8, with buildings, near Spring-st.

THOMPSON-ST.—No. 105, 26x100 feet, near Prince-st.

PRINCE-ST.—No. 64, 20x53.3, with three-story brick building.

SULLIVAN-ST.—Nos. 78, 80 and 82; valuable property.

EIGHTH-ST.—Nos. 107, 109 and 109½, running through to 9th-st.

EAST 13TH-ST.—1 lot south side, 245.6 west of Avenue B, 25x103.3.

WEST 39TH-ST.—4 lots north side, 400 feet east of 8th-av., each 25x100 feet.

LEASEHOLD.

GREENWICH-ST.—2 valuable lots east side, near Barrow-st.

DIVISION-ST.—52x49.3, near Jefferson-st.

Book-maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 18 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Oct. 19, 1866. }

IN PURSUANCE OF INSTRUCTIONS from the War Department I will sell at public auction, at Bedloe's Island, New-York Harbor, on FRIDAY, the 26th inst., at 12 o'clock M., ten buildings, each 80 feet long by 16 feet wide; eight buildings, each 36 feet long by 16 feet wide; and one building, 60 feet long by 16 feet wide.

The attention of builders and others is invited thereto. Terms of sale, cash on rendition of bills by the auctioneer.

The buildings must be removed in fifteen days from time of sale.

A steamboat will be in readiness at Castle Garden wharf on Wednesday, the 24th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., to convey persons who wish to examine the buildings.

Also, at the same place at 11 o'clock A. M., on the day of sale to convey those who wish to attend with a view to purchasing. For passes and further particulars apply to the undersigned. By order of

Brevet Maj.-Gen. STEWART VAN VLEIT, Chief Quartermaster.

R. C. MORGAN, Brevet Major and A. Q. M.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE lots on the 10th-av, 36th, 37th and 38th sts. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Oct. 26, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y., by order of F. D. Tappen, Rev. Geo. H. Houghton, executors, and Ellen E. Ward, executrix of the estate of Ann Eliza Cairns, deceased:

10th-av., southeast corner of 36th-st.—7 lots on avenue; corner 24.9x100; inside lots each 24.8x100 feet.

10th-av., southwest corner of 36th-st.—2 lots; corner 24.9x100; inside lot 24.8x100 feet.

10th-av., southwest corner of 37th-st.—7 lots, each 24.8x100 feet.

West 37th-st.—2 lots, south side, 350 feet west of 10th-av., each 25x98.9 feet.

10th-av., southeast corner of 38th-st.—3 lots; corner 24.9x100; inside lots, 24.8x100 feet.

For maps and further particulars, apply to the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on THURSDAY, Oct. 25, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 460 West 22d-st., near 10th-av.:

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FINE OIL PAINTINGS, MIRRORS, &c., the property of a family breaking up housekeeping.

PARLORS—Velvet carpets; rosewood furniture, in suite, covered in silk brocatelle; rosewood etagere; oval mantel and pier mirrors; upright rosewood piano, Paris make; square rosewood piano, by Fisher, high tone.

DINING-ROOM—In oak. Brussels carpet, &c.

BEDROOM—Rosewood, mahogany and cottage furniture; mattresses, pillows, &c.

OIL PAINTINGS—About eighty fine oil paintings, of the ancient and modern schools, some of which are very valuable.

Also, a copy of Boydele's Shakespeare, with plates, and other books.

Also, bedding, porcelain, glass and other articles.

Full particulars in catalogue.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CHANDELIERS, CARPETS, &c., &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell by auction on THURSDAY Oct. 25, 1866, at 11 o'clock, at the private residence No. 175 Madison-av., between 34th and 35th sts., all the elegant furniture, &c., contained in said house, consisting in part of richly carved ebony and gilt library suit, in brocade, silk reps; very fine library and card tables, bookcases, rosewood sofas and chairs, in reps; elegant French plate pier and mantel mirrors, rich mantel clocks and ornaments, elegant tapestry, reps, brocatel and lace curtains; very richly carved rosewood and walnut French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, armoire-a-glace wardrobes, spring and hair mattresses, Axminster, Wilton and Brussels carpets, rich China glassware, &c.

Also, all the elegant bronze and ormolu chandeliers and fixtures throughout the house. The furniture will be on exhibition by permit on Wednesday, 24th inst. Catalogues at No. 3 Pine-st.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE EXECUTOR'S SALE OF 23 VALUABLE LOTS IN THE SEVENTH WARD, BROOKLYN, WASHINGTON AND PARK AVS. AND HOUSTON-ST.

JAMES COLE, Sen., will sell on THURSDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 369 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn, the following, to close the estate of A. B. Crossman, deceased: 9 lots on Washington-av., between Myrtle and Park avs.; 11 lots on Houston-st., between Myrtle and Park avs.; 3 lots on Park-av., near Washington-av. This property is well located on leading avenues, good neighborhood, &c. For maps, apply to the auctioneer, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

THERE WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC Auction, by authority of the Bureau of Ordnance, at the Office of the Inspector of Ordnance, Navy-Yard, New-York, at noon on the 31st day of October, 1866, a lot of building stone, about nine hundred (900) cubic yards, and also a lot of hewn stone, about thirty-seven (37) cubic yards.

The above stones are stowed on the Naval Hospital grounds, and must be removed in ten (10) days after the sale is concluded, otherwise they will revert to the United States Government.

Terms cash, in Government funds.

J. R. M. MULLANY, Captain and Inspector of Ordnance.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 91 Liberty-st., a large stock of second-hand and new furniture, including solid rosewood, and black walnut parlor suites in brocatelle, plush, reps and hair-cloth; chamber suites of rosewood, black walnut and mahogany; several cottage chamber suits, library and dining-room furniture, bookcases, lounges, chairs, &c. Catalogues at sale. N. B. On Saturday at 1 o'clock in front of sales-rooms, horses wagons, harness, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL by auction on THURSDAY, Oct. 25, at 11 o'clock, at their gallery, No. 93 Liberty-st., a few doors west of Broadway:

ENGRAVINGS.—A large and valuable collection of engravings, comprising a general assortment by the most celebrated masters.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF SUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE—On THURSDAY, Oct. 25, at 10½ o'clock. The stock is large, and embraces rosewood, walnut, mahogany and oak parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture; several large French plate pier and mantel mirrors, &c. Descriptive catalogues at sale.

J. C. KEMBLE, Assignee.

WM. KENNELLY, Auctioneer.

FORECLOSURE SALE—FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 179 West 28th-st., will be sold at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on the 26th day of October, at 12 M., by WM. KENNELLY, Auctioneer.

CAMELLIA JAPONICAS AT AUCTION—On FRIDAY, 26th inst., at 10½ A. M., at No. 9 John-st. The sale will include 550 fine plants of Camellia Candidissima, with other choice varieties; also a select assortment of greenhouse plants.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer—Salesroom, No. 60 Liberty-st.

ELEGANT TROTTING AND COACH HORSES,

ELEGANT COUPE, PARK PHAETON, DOG CART, TOP AND ROAD WAGONS, DOUBLE AND SINGLE SLEIGHS, ROBES, DOUBLE AND SINGLE HARNESS, BLANKETS, &c.

The property of Richard F. Carman, Esq.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, on SATURDAY, 27th inst., at 9½ o'clock, at Mr. Carman's stables, NO. 106 WEST 31ST-ST.,

The following valuable and well known horses, viz.: a very elegant span of blood bay coach horses, 16 hands, long tails, perfectly sound and kind, 6 years old, and the handsomest span in the city, and fine travelers.

A span of Trotting Horses, DAN MACE and BILLY BUTTON, 15 hands, sound and kind; 7 years old, and trot in 2:40.

Roan Horse STEVE DOUGLASS, 12 years old; trots in 2:40.

Gray mare FLORIZEL, by Bellfounder; 6 years old; trots in 2:50.

Bay mare, 5 years old, out of Lady Campbell by New-Jersey; very handsome and fast.

Elegant span of dark brown Horses, 15¼ hands, 7 years old, sound and kind, and can trot together better than 3 minutes.

Elegant Coupe, by Brewster & Baldwin.

Elegant Park Phaeton, by Parker.

Elegant Dog Cart, by Stivers & Smith.

Elegant Trotting-wagon, by Brewster & Co.

Elegant Top-wagon, Pole and Shafts, by Van Duser.

Elegant Double Sleigh, with half top.

Elegant Portland do.

Several sets of Coach and light double Harness.

Single sets of Wolf Robes, Lap Robes, Blankets, Bells, &c., &c.

The above may be seen at any time previous to the sale at the stable (No. 106 West 31st-st., which is to let, with room for eight horses and carriages.

Sale peremptory, rain or shine. Full descriptions in catalogues, which can be had at the office of the auctioneer.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE

SALE OF ANCIENT AND MODERN OIL PAINTINGS,

BY

FAVORITE AMERICAN AND FOREIGN ARTISTS.

MINER & SOMERVILLE,

THURSDAY, Oct. 25,

at their Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st.

Particulars hereafter.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, French Plate Mirrors, Parlor Suites, Curtains and Cornices, 50 or 60 Velvet, Wilton, Brussels and other Carpets, Oil-Cloths, Chandeliers, &c., &c.

TO-MORROW, (Friday,) Oct. 26, at No. 724 Broadway, near 4th-st., the largest assortment of good new and second-hand furniture that has been offered this season. It will embrace every kind and description of good parlor, dining-room, bedroom and basement goods, from a large house in this City, removed for convenience of sale, together with about 50 or 60 good and elegant carpets, oil-cloths, curtains, mattresses, &c., &c.

PROPOSALS.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 9, 1866. }

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING A LARGE FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE AT THE SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL, PHILADELPHIA.

Plans of the above building may be seen at the Quartermaster-General's Office, Washington, D. C., at the office of Brevet Brig.-Gen. G. H. Crosman, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Philadelphia, at the office of John McArthur, Jr., Architect, Philadelphia, and a the office of Brevet Maj.-Gen. S. Van Vliet, Quartermaster, New-York.

Specifications will be printed immediately, and deposited at these several places.

Sealed proposals for the erection of the building, including all work and materials, are invited, and will be received until the 30th of October, inst., at noon, at the office of Brevet Brig.-Gen. G. H. Crosman, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Philadelphia, where they will be opened in presence of such bidders as choose to be present.

The cost of the whole work complete, and the time at which it will be finished, should be stated in the proposals, which should be accompanied by the guaranty of two responsible persons in the amount of $10,000 that the bidder will enter into contract with good and sufficient security, within ten days after being notified by the award.

M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster and Brevet Major-General.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, October, 1866. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until TUESDAY, the 30th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for COOPERING PACKING BOXES at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this City, from Nov. 1 next to Nov. 1, 1867, the contractor to furnish hoops, nails, &c., and to be prepared to cooper any and all boxes at the shortest notice.

Bidders will state the number of boxes they can cooper per day, and the price per box.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guaranty, signed by responsible persons, stating that if a contract is awarded to the bidder they will enter into bond for the faithful performance of the work.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Coopering," and addressed to

BT. BRIG.-GEN. D. H. VINTON, Dep. Quarter Master-Gen. U. S. A.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, July 28, 1866. }

TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK:

SIR: Notice is hereby given that at the General Election to be held in this State on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Governor, in the place of Reuben E. Fenton;

A Lieutenant-Governor, in the place of Thomas G. Alvord;

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Benjamin F. Bruce;

An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of James K. Bates;

—all whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

A Representative in the Fortieth Congress of the United States for the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City and County of New-York, and Governor's Island.

A Representative in the Fortieth Congress of the United States for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Fortieth Congress of the United States for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Fortieth Congress of the United States for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Fortieth Congress of the United States for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Fortieth Congress of the United States for the Ninth Congressional District, composed of the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards of the City and County of New-York, and Blackwell's, Ward's and Randall's Islands.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.

Twenty-one Members of Assembly;

A Register, in place of John McCool;

A Recorder, in place of John K. Hackett, who was appointed to fill vacancy occasioned by the resignation of John T. Hoffman;

A Surrogate, in place of Gideon J. Tucker;

Two Supervisors, in the places of Smith Ely, Jr., and William R. Stewart;

A Coroner, in the place of Louis Naumann, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Edward Collins;

—all whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

The attention of Inspectors of Election and County Canvassers is directed to chapter 181 of Laws of 1866, a copy of which is printed herewith, entitled "An act to provide for submitting to the people the question: Shall there be a convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same?" for instructions in regard to their duties under said act.

Chap. 181.

AN ACT to provide for submitting to the People the question, "Shall there be a Convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same?" Passed March 19, 1866.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. At the general election to be held in this State on the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, there shall be provided for the poll of each election district, and kept thereat by the Inspectors of Election of such district, a box marked "Convention," proper for the reception of ballots. Every person in such district qualified to vote at such election for members of the Legislature, may vote at such poll a ballot, either written or printed, or partly written or partly printed, on which shall be inscribed the words, "For a Convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same," or the words, "Against a Convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same." Such ballot shall be indorsed "Convention," and shall be received by said Inspectors of Election, and shall be deposited in said ballot-box. The poll-lists for the said election shall be so prepared and kept that there shall be a column therein containing a mark or figure for each voter who shall vote one of such ballots, which column shall be headed "Convention." All the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act respecting elections other than for militia and town officers," passed April fifth, eighteen hundred and forty-two and all laws amendatory thereof," and all the provisions of the act entitled "An act for ascertaining by proper proofs the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage, and to prevent fraudulent voting," passed April fifteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, and all the provisions of the act entitled "An act to ascertain by proper proofs the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage," passed May thirteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, so far as the same are applicable, shall apply to the proceedings under this act.

The Secretary of State shall, immediately after the assembling of the next Legislature, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, report thereto the result of the election herein provided for.

§ 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

Yours respectfully,

FRANCIS C. BARLOW.

Sheriff's Office, City and County of New-York, ss:

I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.

DATED NEW-YORK, July 30, 1866.

JOHN KELLY, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

Newspapers not officially authorized to publish this notice will not receive pay for its insertion.—Chap. 480, Laws of 1860.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 13th day of October, 1866, I shall proceed to draw jurors for the following Courts to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 5th day of November, 1866:

Two panels of 100 Petit Jurors each, for a Supreme Court Circuit, Parts 1 and 2.

A panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Superior Court, Parts 1 and 2.

Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Court of Common Pleas, Parts 1 and 2.

WM. C. CONNER Clerk.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, NEW COURT-HOUSE, PARK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1866. }

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the ASSESSMENT ROLLS or TAX BOOKS on real and personal estate and individual shareholders of bank stock for the year 1866 have been delivered to me, and that all taxes are now due and payable at this office. Payment thereof can be made between the hours of 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. A deduction at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, calculated from the date of payment to the 1st of December, will be made on all taxes paid previous to the 1st day of November. JOHN MURPHY, Receiver.

COAL.

BEST ENGLISH HOUSE CANNEL AND LIVERPOOL ORRELL COAL, DELIVERED IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT. H. L. PARMELE & BRO., No. 32 Pine-st.

DRY GOODS.

SATINS AND BROCATELS,

WORSTED REPS,

LACE CURTAINS,

NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,

WINDOW-SHADES,

PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,

TRIMMINGS, &c., &c., &c.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

No. 369 Broadway,

Preparing to remove into their new store, (now erecting,) offer their entire stock of new and elegant goods, until Jan. 1, at prices greatly below market value.

Decorating done by the best workmen.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

CARPETS

AND

OIL-CLOTHS.

SMITH & LOUNSBERY,

NO. 456 BROADWAY,

NEAR GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK, HAVE ON HAND A LARGE AND SELECT STOCK OF

NEW FALL STYLES,

WHICH THEY ARE OFFERING AT IMPORTERS' AND MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

CARPETS MADE UP AND LAID AT SHORT NOTICE.

MOURNING GOODS.

SOME REAL BARGAINS.

W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods, No. 551 Broadway, bet. Spring and Prince sts., Opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE

You can buy cut lengths of Millinery Goods cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces. Call.

Extra fine felt, beaver and straw goods.

Full lines of bonnet ribbons, trimming velvets, laces, flowers and embroideries, from auction.

Mark the address,

Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st., Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

EDWARD RIDLEY.

Entrance to the bonnet and wholesale rooms No. 66 Allen-st., up stairs.

A GREAT DECLINE IN WOOLENS.

AUCTION ROOMS OUR HEADQUARTERS.

Two stores enable us to buy big lots cheap and to keep both supplied with bargains.

HEAVY AUCTION BLANKETS, $1 50 and $2 apiece.

EXTRA HEAVY, $3 $4, $5 and $6.

FINE MUSLINS, 12½c, 16c. and 18c.

EXTRA QUALITY, 20c. 22c. and 25c.

EXTRA BARGAINS IN CASSIMERES, ALPACAS, DRESS GOODS, SILKS AND FLANNELS.

On muslins and flannels you can save from 6c. to 15c. a yard. On alpacas and merinoes from 20c. to 50c. a yard.

FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 167 8th-av., near 18th-st.

And FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S, (NEW STORE,)

No. 824 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.

Elegant Fall goods now opening, as follows:

Paris coutelle corsets for ladies and misses, woven corsets, fancy balmoral skirts, small walking skirts, gabrielle train skirts. All of the latest Paris styles.

Mrs. Gaynor imports her own goods direct and of her own selection in Paris, and is enabled to sell superior goods at very low prices,

Mrs. Gaynor attends personally at this upper store, where orders are made with great accuracy.

No. 824 Broadway, corner of 12th-st., and No. 765 Broadway, near 9th-st.

SMILLIE & CO.

Have opened the most ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of

CLOAKS, SACQUES, BASQUES, JACKETS and CIRCULARS, in VELVET and CLOTH, which cannot be surpassed in America.

No. 783 BROADWAY, Between 8th and 9th sts.

WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE, Superintendent.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.

NEW STYLES.

Velvets, ribbons, lace and embroideries at low prices, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S,

No. 739 Broadway, opposite Astor-place, infants' wardrobes, children's cloaks and suits, figaro costumes, sacks, dresses, caps, blankets, bibs, waists, aprons, corsets, spencers, &c., &c.

Ladies' under-garments, ladies' skirts, ladies' and misses' sets. Large stock of embroidered yokes. Initials and coats-of-arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table linen, and bed-clothes. Stamping and stamped goods of every kind.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

MILLINERY.

27 BOND STREET. 27

OPENING.

DRESSES, CLOAKS, BONNETS, &c.

We respectfully inform our customers and the ladies of New-York, that Madame PARRAIN has just arrived from Paris with a choice of novelties for the Fall and Winter season.

All orders promptly attended.

Mmes. PARRAIN, PAUL & CO., from Paris.

WINTER OPENING.

Mme. RALLINGS' grand Winter opening will take place on THURSDAY, Oct. 25.

No. 318 CANAL-ST.

LADIES' HATS AT $10, WORTH $20. No one can sell you a bonnet or hat as good and cheap as we will. Children's hats and feathers.

L. BINNS, Millinery, 577 Broadway.

MISS LARKIN—LADIES' FASHIONABLE hairdresser will go out by the month or otherwise; can give the highest references as to long practice and capability. Can be seen at No. 106 East 28th-st.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING and Writing Cases, Portfolios, Pocket-books, Card-cases, Banker's Cases. Manufacturers, WM. T. FRY & CO., Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

W. T. FRY & CO., MANUFACTURERS of the well-known Fry's patent pocket flask, metal flasks, soap boxes, drinking cups, reward medals, &c. Manufactory Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., N. Y.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A STATED TERM OF THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States of America for the Eastern District of New-York, held at the United States Court-rooms in the City of Brooklyn, on the nineteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six—Present, Hon. Charles L. Benedict, District Judge—GEORGE PLACE and CHARLES PLACE vs. The STEAMBOAT CITY OF NORWICH, HER TACKLE, &c.—A libel having been filed in the above-entitled cause to recover damages for certain merchandise lost on board said steamboat *City of Norwich*, by reason of a collision between her and the schooner *General S Van Vliet*, on Long Island Sound, on the 18th day of April, 1866; and the said steamboat having been attached by, and being now in custody of, the Marshal of this District, under and by virtue of the process of this Court, issued pursuant to the prayer of said libel: and the Norwich and New-York Transportation Company having appeared in said cause and presented a petition to the Court, setting forth, among other things, that they were the owners of said steamboat, &c., at the time of the collision aforesaid; that by reason of such collision the said steamboat took fire and sank, having on board a cargo belonging to numerous owners unknown to the petitioners, and that the claims arising out of the collision and loss aforesaid will, if established, exceed the value of said steamboat and her freight pending at the time of such collision and the fire occasioned thereby, and praying that said petitioners may be declared entitled to the benefit of the Act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to limit the liability of shipowners and for other purposes," passed March 3, 1851, and that said steamboat, &c., may be discharged from custody, and that she and her owners may be discharged from further liability by reason of the said collision and fire, and the loss arising therefrom, upon giving a stipulation for the value of said steamboat and her freight pending at the time of such collision, fire and loss, such stipulation to be for the benefit of the libelants and of all others who may intervene and prove themselves entitled to compensation for damages sustained in consequence of said collision, fire and loss, and praying for other and further relief, &c.

Now, on reading and filing said petition, and on motion of J. W. C. Leveridge, Proctor for the petitioners, ordered that all parties having claims against said steamboat or her owners, arising out of the collision, fire and loss aforesaid, be and appear before this Court at the United States Court-rooms, Number 139 Montague-street, in the City of Brooklyn aforesaid, on the seventh day of November, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioners should not be granted, and why the Court should not make such other or further order in the premises as may seem meet.

And on like motion, it is further ordered that a copy of this order be served, by publication thereof in the Brooklyn *Union* and in the NEW-YORK TIMES, daily, for fourteen days prior to the return thereof. By the Court.

SAMUEL T. JONES, Clerk.

J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Proctor.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION OF AN INSOLVENT for discharge from his debts, pursuant to statute.—RICHARD DODGE, of Kasoag, Oswego County, New-York, an insolvent debtor, individually and as a member of the late firm of R. DODGE & CO. Notice first published September 26, 1866. Creditors to appear before the Hon. R. H. TYLER, First Judge of Oswego County, at his office, in the Village of Fulton, in said county, on the 15th day of December, 1866, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment should not be made of said insolvent's estate, and he be discharged from his debts.—Dated September 24, 1866.

s27-law10wTh* RICHARD DODGE, Insolvent.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF JOHN W. MILLS, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of PETER POILLON, Jr., late of the town of Yonkers, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Executrix of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at her place of residence, in the village of Yonkers, in said county, on or before the 15th day of December, A. D., 1866.—Dated this 6th day of June, A. D., 1866.

LETITIA A. POILLON, Executrix.

je7-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings; Notice is hereby given, according to law to all persons having claims against BURTON E. CLARK late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 25 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the Fourteenth day of February next.

LUCIUS BRADLEY, Executor.

Dated, AUG. 7, 1866. A8-law6m

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, and administer it in the only mode which uniformly annihilates pain. We have given it to over 16,000 patients without one accident—ten times as many as any other establishment. Come to headquarters. Office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

A MOST WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.—Teeth extracted without pain; Laughing Gas fresh daily; pivot teeth $1; beautiful set on silver $10; operations warranted. J. JAY VILLERS, No. 155 Grand-st., two blocks from Broadway.

PERSONAL.

L. M.—PAPER FROM OUR FRIEND RECEIVED—no postmark—are you in City? For how long? Will move to suit you, but prefer later. Answer fully through *Herald*. If not I will know you are at old place. Former letter received; contents carefully stated right. When necessary write to K. Y. Remsis.

C. L. M.—LETTER SINCE RECEIVED. HAVE written.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A situation in a private family as seamstress; understands altering and trimming ladies' and children's dresses; has worked on Willcox & Gibbs' machine for the last eight years, also several others; has ten years' reference from her last place; would go out by the week or month. Call or address MARY, No. 227 East 18th-st., where she can be seen until engaged.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE WOMEN situations with a private family, one as cook; understands all kinds of meats, soups and vegetables; the other as competent nurse; can care a baby from its birth; will assist in light chamberwork; will be willing and obliging; the best of reference. Call at No. 113 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, A situation as nurse in a private family; has had many years' experience in the care of children; has most unexceptionable City reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 15 West 33d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations in a small private family; one is a good plain cook, washer and ironer, also a good baker, and the other as chambermaid and waitress; has five years' reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 220 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; she understands her business in all its branches, and can procure the best reference; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 116 West 18th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as seamstress and chambermaid, or to take care of growing children; has many years' reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 61 West 44th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged woman as nurse to an invalid lady or gentleman; can sew, and will make herself useful; has no objection to the country; best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 176 17th-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands cooking in all its branches, both French and English; best of City references can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 45 3d-av., near 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGHly experienced infant's nurse; can take the entire charge from birth, and bring it up by hand; is a Protestant, and a neat sewer; the best of City reference. Apply at No. 403 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO GENERAL housework, by an English girl, in a small, private family; no objection to the country; to save trouble, no one living in a tenement-house need apply. Inquire at No. 171 Allen-st., rear house, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as good cook; can do pastry and all kinds of desserts; would do the coarse part of washing; the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 132 West 13th-st., near 7th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A PLAIN UNPRETENTIOUS MIDdle-aged English widow lady, with economical ideas, desires a situation as housekeeper in a small family where she can have a comfortable home. Address H, Box No. 4,590 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as seamstress and ladies' maid; would assist with the children or chamberwork; can operate on a Grover & Baker machine; Protestant; good City reference. Call at No. 211 7th-av., cor. 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as first-class waitress or chambermaid; the best of City reference given; would go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 490 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., Room No. 17.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress, who thoroughly understands her business, fluting and mangling; would have no objection to go as chambermaid; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 262 West 37th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting; will assist in washing or care of children; City reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 24th-st., second floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as waitress in a private family; no objection to assist with chamberwork; can produce satisfactory reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 5 West 46th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON A situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, and can work on a machine; very best of City reference. Call at No. 202 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—BY A GIRL A SITUATION AS LAdy's maid and seamstress; she is a first-class dressmaker; understands hair-dressing; has the best of City reference. Call between 12 and 3 at No. 311 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and dress ladies' hair; has the best of City references. Can be seen for three days at No. 182 2d-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR CHAMBERMAID and waitress, a situation in a private family or boarding-house; takes charge of the silver and dining-room in excellent style; wages, $10. Call at No. 122 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS in a private family; no objection to do light chamber work, or would wait on a lady and do up muslins; best of reference as to character and capability. Call at No. 459 3d-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTant woman a situation as laundress, or chambermaid and washer; can do up ladies' fine washing muslins, fluting, &c.; has the best City reference. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches, including baking and pastry. City reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 24th-st., second floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as cook in a private family; understands all sorts of cooking and is a good baker. Best of City reference given. Call at No. 200 East 28th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class meat and pastry cook; has a thorough knowledge of the business of boning and larding and all kinds of desserts; gets up dinners in good style; good City reference. Call at 85 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as chambermaid and laundress in a private family; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 224 7th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN YOUNG WOMAN, a situation; good chambermaid and waitress; is also a seamstress, or can take full charge of children. Inquire No. 404 6th-av., above 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of cooking, soups, meats, game, side dishes and desserts; City reference. Call for two days at No. 85 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT German girl as seamstress; understands operating on machines, and is willing to assist in chamberwork. Apply at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as cook in a small private family; has good reference. Call for two days at No. 306 East 31st-st., top-floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone. Can be seen at her present employer's No. 10 East 37th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid or parlor maid; has the best of reference; can be seen for two days at 18 Washington-square. Please ring the basement bell.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH woman; is a good cook, washer and ironer, and her daughter of 16, active and useful. Can be seen at No 404 6th-av., above 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as dressmaker and seamstress; no objection to chamberwork. Can be seen for two days at No. 291 7th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN Protestant woman, as cook; is a good cook; has the best of City recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable Protestant woman as first-class cook; can do all kinds of cooking; country or city; good references; call at BOOKHAM'S, 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS CHAMBERmaid or chambermaid and waitress, by a well recommended young woman. Apply at her present employers, No. 438 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A situation as laundress; can do all kinds of fine work, such as fluting, &c. Call at No. 227 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands, soups, meats, pastry; is a good baker; understands all kinds of desserts; good reference. Call at No. 101 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; understands dressmaking and operating on Wheeler & Wilson machine; best of City reference. Call at No 107 West 29th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to do chamberwork and sewing; can furnish satisfactory references. Call at No. 257 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid; has good City reference. Inquire at No. 227 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS, A SITUATION to cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 391 East 31st-st., northeast corner 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN A situation to do plain sewing and mind a baby, or light housework in a small family; City reference. Call for two days at No. 219 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PLAIN COOK and to assist in washing and ironing. Apply, after 9 o'clock, at No. 353 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands cooking in all its branches; best of City reference. Call at No. 147 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as chambermaid and waitress; good reference. Call at 170 West 19th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as first-class waitress in a private family; good City reference. Call at 222 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A LADY LEAVING THE CITY wishes to find situations for two good women, one as cook, the other as waitress. Apply at 34 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL A SITUation as chambermaid and fine washer; good City reference. Call at No. 89 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 308 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl as cook; fully competent; good recommendations. Call at No. 273 1st-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and seamstress by a Protestant girl; can give good reference. Call at No. 155 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS to work by the day in private family; can operate on sewing-machine. Address SEAMSTRESS, Station D.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer by a respectable woman; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 162 East 33d-st.

FAMILIES, HOTELS AND BOARDING-HOUSES promptly supplied with female help of all nations, who are competent to do the different branches of housework; also, coachmen, gardeners, farm hands, porters, waiters, servants, &c. Apply at CARPENTER'S Employment House, corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as seamstress; will assist with chamberwork or in the care of growing children; dresses ladies' hair well, and does all kinds of family sewing; will go a short distance in the country; City reference given. Inquire at No. 77 West 29th-st., near 6th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG girl, to do general housework, or would be willing to do upstairs work and assist in washing and ironing; can give good reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 789 Greenwich-st.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS, A SITUATION; can cut and fit children's and ladies' dresses and do all kinds of fancy sewing and see to growing children. Can be seen for two days at No. 145 West 27th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT seamstress; will assist with children; thoroughly understands the use of Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has the best of City references. Call at No. 123 West 11th-st., late Hammond-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, in a private family, as seamstress; would have no objection to do light chamber work; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 193 7th-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; also can sew on Wheeler & Wilson's Machine; City reference. Call at No. 289 West 17th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY AN elderly English woman; is capable of taking entire charge of an infant from its birth; has had many years experience. Call at No. 175 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced woman as good cook; would do the coarse washing of a private family; has the best of reference for honesty and respectability. Can be seen at No. 91 West 19th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A MOST SUPERIOR MEAT AND pastry cook a situation in a hotel or gentlemens' club-house; has no objection to a first-class boarding-house; can take full charge; City reference. Apply for two days at No. 97 Walker-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SEAMSTRESS; is a good operator on Grover & Baker or Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best of reference. Can be seen at No. 69 West 20th-st.

WASHING WANTED—BY A COMPETENT laundress, who understands all kinds of family washing and can flute neatly; family washing carefully done. Call at No. 216 7th-av., near 24th-st., in the store.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman and groom, by a young single man, who thoroughly understands the business; would be willing and obliging; has no objection to the country; has good reference from the last employer. Address J. M., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a Protestant single man of good address; thoroughly understands his business; best of City reference from his last place. Call or address for two days J. JOHNSTON, at Mr. Clinch's feed-store, No. 25 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a sober, steady man; thoroughly understands the business; can give the best of City reference. Call or address M. P. H., No. 224 East 37th-st., at the private stables.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man, in either City or country; is highly recommended, and willing to make himself useful; is fully competent to take charge of horses, carriages and harness. Address J. N., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A STOUT, ACTIVE YOUNG man, a situation as express driver; is well acquainted with the City, and can give good reference for integrity and sobriety. Address, for two days, EXPRESS, Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER A situation in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 826 Broadway, in the trunk-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A SINGLE man, either as porter in a store or to take care of a place in the country; understands gardening and the management of horses; best of references. Apply at No. 148 Duane-st., up-stairs, from 12 to 3 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman; he has long experience, and is well recommended from his last place; no objection to the country. Address W. D., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FARMER and gardener; is a thorough, practical workman in either branch; the laying out of grounds; best of reference from his last employers. Address or apply to E. S., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY MAN AND wife; have no children; the man understands taking care of horses and cows and can milk; his wife is willing to cook, wash and iron; in the country or City. Address S. M., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a Protestant man of long experience; thoroughly understands the business, and will make himself generally useful; best City reference. Address F. R. K., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged man as nurse or to take charge of an invalid person, or as waiter; thoroughly understands his business; has the best City reference. Call at No. 252 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener, by a single man (English;) is a good milker, and perfectly understands the care of horses, &c., and a gentleman's place; good City reference. Address THOMAS, Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT coachman and groom, with five years' reference from last employer; has first-class and unexceptionable reference; will be willing to make himself useful. Call or address JAMES, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a Protestant young man; understands green-house and grapery; is willing to take care of cattle, &c. Address C. H., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, or at Young & Elliott's, No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom; perfectly understands his business; can bring the best of City references; would make himself generally useful; has no objection to the country; is a Protestant. Address R. C., Box No 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman and groom by a single man who thoroughly understands his business; can be highly recommended by his last employer as to sobriety and capability; no objections to the country. Address A. B., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a young German single man; understands his business perfectly well, and has the best of references. Call at No. 355½ Bowery, in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER and farmer by a single man, who understands his business thoroughly, and taking care of stock; best of reference given. Address E. D., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY MAN AND WIFE as housekeeper and waiter in hotel or restaurant; no objection to the country. Address A. M., for two days, Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a single man who thoroughly understands his business; has unexceptionable City reference. Address THOMAS, Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN young man; is honest; open for anything. Address O. A. W., corner of Myrtle-av. and Spencer-st., in the drug-store, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, OR Coachman and Gardener, by a single man; perfectly understands his business; has eight years' reference. Address O. N., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and Groom, or Gardener, by a single man who thoroughly understands his business; is a good milker; good reference. Address D., Box 216, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A single man in a private family; long City reference. Can be seen for two days at 815 Broadway, near 21st-st.

TO IMPORTERS OF FANCY GOODS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.—A manufacturer, who has a well-established business with the jobbers of fancy goods and notions in all the principal cities, would like to become connected with a first-class importing or commission house, and give his personal attention to the sale of goods or to any other department. References of the highest order as to business qualifications will be given. Address A. B., Post-office Box No. 782 New-York.

TO PUBLISHERS.—A MAN ACQUAINTED with the business would like a situation to manage the sale of a subscription publication. Address S. X., Box No. 189 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TWO RESPECTABLE WOMEN, one as cook and one as laundress; none need apply who do not understand the business thoroughly. Call at No. 7 West 29th-st., between 11 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A GARDENER, A SINGLE MAN, and one that can milk a cow and make himself generally useful, on a place near this City. Apply to JOHN MATTHEWS, No. 437 1st-av.

WANTED—A GERMAN, FRENCH, SCOTCH, or English woman to take care of a child of five years, and sew and dress hair. Apply at No. 30 East 13th-st., before 11 or after 4 o'clock.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS PLAIN cook and to assist in washing and ironing. Apply after 9 o'clock at No. 353 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSEMAID AND seamstress. Apply for three days, between 10 and 12 o'clock, with City references only, at 63 West 9th-st.

GIRLS WITH GOOD RECOMMENDATIONS wanted immediately at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av. Excellent situations now ready for all kinds of experienced servants; also for girls lately landed.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL BROWN'S Glass-cleaning Polish (patented;) will sell everywhere, City or country; large profits to agents; full particulars free. C. M. BROWN, No. 74 Bleecker-st., N. Y.

ASTROLOGY.

165 BOWERY.—MME. WIDGER, CLAIRvoyant, tells all you want to know—losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NATIONAL REVOLVER AND BREECH-LOADING PISTOL, manufactured by the National Arms Company, Kent-av., corner of Hewes-st., Brooklyn, N. Y. These arms having become so well known, we have dispensed with our New-York agency. They are for sale in all the principal cities and villages throughout the United States by the trade generally. All large orders should be sent direct to the Armory, where they will be promptly executed.

SCIENTIFIC PERSONS, AND OTHERS interested in cheapening the process for obtaining petroleum, are invited to call and examine the models in operation by the Hydraulic Adjustable Tubing Company, at No. 128 Maiden-lane, for four days, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., beginning the 24th inst.

TO COLLAR, CUFF AND BOSOM MAKERS.—TOLHURST'S improved plating-machine for collars, cuffs and bosom; also the latest improved paper-collar machines, made to order at his machine-shop, corner of Union and Fulton sts., Troy, N. Y.

FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES COMPLETE for all kinds of sewing on light and heavy work; price $20, warranted for five years. For samples please address or call on the agent, J. F. WERNER, No. 104 Bleecker-st.

PHOTOGRAPHS COLORED, IN OIL AND water, in highest style of art, at moderate prices, by a lady, at No. 52 6th-av. Instructions given.

SHIPPING.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, direct, $110, $60 and $30 currency. Passage from London, $75, $60 and $30 gold.

WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGS, from New-York, Oct. 27.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Nov. 7.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Dec. 1.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Dec. 15.

The new and elegant British iron steamship WM. PENN, 3,000 tons, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on SATURDAY, Oct. 27, at 12 M.

The accommodations for passengers on this ship are unsurpassed.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Dunkirk and St. Petersburgh.

For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE BY THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely.

FULTON, S. SAMUELS.........Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS.........Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Oct. 27, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS.........Saturday, Nov. 24, 1866.

And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon..........$100 | Lower Saloon..........$80
Second class..$50.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

CUNARD STEERAGE LINE, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
ALEPPO..........Oct. 17
MALTA..........Oct. 24

RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin..........$80 Gold.
Steerage..........$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at low rates.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL,

calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers. The favorite passenger steamers of THE ANCHOR LINE SAIL EVERY SATURDAY

IOWA..........SATURDAY, Oct. 27
CALEDONIA..........SATURDAY, Nov. 10

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry: cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.

Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.

To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., $100 and $37.

For further information apply at the company's offices, FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.

The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:

DENMARK..........SATURDAY.....Oct. 27
HELVETIA..........WEDNESDAY.....Oct. 31
VIRGINIA..........SATURDAY.....Nov. 3
LOUISIANA..........SATURDAY.....Nov. 10

And every Saturday thereafter.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.

Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.

Rates of passage, payable in currency.

	Cabin.	Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown....	$100	$30

Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.

Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 24.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 31.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 7.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 14
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 21.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 28.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$132 50
Second Cabin Passage..........80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$112 50
Second Cabin Passage..........65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 27
CITY OF LIMERICK.....WEDNESDAY.....Oct. 31
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....Nov. 3
CITY OF MANCHESTER.....WEDNESDAY.....Nov. 7
CITY OF PARIS.....SATURDAY.....Nov. 10

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.
First Cabin.....$90 | Steerage.....$38
First Cabin to London.....95 | Steerage to London.....34
First Cabin to Paris.....105 | Steerage to Paris.....40
PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $90; steerage, $35. Payable in United States currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Nov. 3
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Nov. 17
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Dec. 1
EUROPE.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 15

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

Passengers intending to land at Brest can be furnished on board with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS, sailing on the 22d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. W. C. BERRY, Dec. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 22.

These elegant steamers sail with regularity, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.

Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.,

The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails Oct. 27.
SAN JACINTO, LOVELAND, Commander, sails Nov 3.

Through tickets and bills of lading to all points.

Elegant passenger accommodations.

GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

Every WEDNESDAY, Pier 4 N. R., punctually at 3 P. M.

The elegant and favorite side-wheel steamships
MORRO CASTLE, ADAMS, Commander, sails Oct. 31.
EAGLE, GREENE, Commander, sails Nov. 7.
COLUMBIA, SLOCUM, Commander, sails Nov. 14.
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY.....Nov. 3 | MONDAY.....Dec. 3
Passage money to Nassau..........$45
Passage money to Havana..........80

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE.

EVERY TUESDAY.

The favorite steamship LEO, H. C. DEARBORN, Commander, will sail on TUESDAY, Oct. 30, at 3 P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st.

Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with Georgia Central Railroad.

For freight or passage apply to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—THE ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S side-wheel steamship

GRANADA, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Oct. 25.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, Nov. 1,

From Pier No. 26 North River at 3 P. M.

Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia. For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON & FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 25 North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway (up stairs.)
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.

The steamship FUNG SHUEY, Capt. HILDRETH, will leave on SATURDAY, Oct. 27, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.

For freight or passage having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, Corner Cedar and West sts.

DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.

The NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

HAVANA, on SATURDAY, Oct. 27.
MISSOURI, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 31.

All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.

For freight or passage apply to O. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

Nov. 1—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. E. HOWES, to connect with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. J. T. WATKINS.

Nov. 11—ARIZONA, Capt. JEFF. MAURY, to connect with MONTANA, Capt. G. H. BRADBURY.

Nov. 21—RISING STAR, Capt. A. G. GRAY, to connect with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVERLY.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer of Dec. 11, 1866, will connect with the first steamer of the Company's China Line, leaving San Francisco Jan. 1, 1867, for Hong Kong.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class.

The above rates include the transit across the Isthmus of Panama, and the first-class fares are for forward cabins of the Australian steamer; after cabin, latter $25 additional. Fares payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

Two hundred and fifty pounds of baggage allowed free to each adult passenger from New-York to Aspinwall by steamer; by railroad from Aspinwall to Panama, 100 lbs.; from Panama to colonial ports by steamer, 336 lbs. first class, and 168 lbs. second class. Freight to be paid on all quantities in excess of the above-named allowances on the several portions of route, and according to the rates of the several Companies.

Children under three years, free; under eight years, quarter fare; under twelve years, half fare; male servants, one-half fare; female do., three-quarters fare; men servants berthed forward, women do. in ladies' cabin.

A limited quantity of merchandise will be conveyed under through bill of lading.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO, CARRYING THE U. S. MAIL.

FIRST VOYAGE.

Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock noon, on TUESDAY, Dec. 11, 1866, connecting via Panama Railroad with steamer GOLDEN CITY, for San Francisco, where passengers, mails and fast freight will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer COLORADO, to leave that port at noon on TUESDAY, Jan. 1, 1867, for Yokohama and Hong Kong.

Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

	First Cabin.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
San Francisco to Yokohama..	$250	$170	$85
San Francisco to Hong Kong..	300	200	100

Due notice will be given of subsequent voyages.

For through tickets and all further information, apply at the office on the wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—The A 1, very fast and elegant steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, is now receiving cargo, and will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 27, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, connecting at Charleston with the steamer DICTATOR for the Florida ports. Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points South and Southwest.

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

The QUAKER CITY sails on SATURDAY, Nov. 3.

OPPOSITION LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA.

THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, JERRY W. SMITH, Commander, On TUESDAY, Oct. 30, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.

AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

For passage and freight apply at No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st. D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The favorite steamship EMILY B. SOUDER, Capt. LOCKWOOD, will sail on THURSDAY, Oct. 25, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River.

Through bills of lading and passage tickets given in connection with the South Carolina Railroad and its connections.

For freight or passage, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEN. MEADE, Capt. A. W. SAMPSON, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 27, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The side-wheel steamships HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, every SATURDAY; ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from Pier No. 36 North River; giving through bills of lading, &c., to all points on the Sea Board Railroad and its connection. Freight to Norfolk 8c. per foot; cabin passage $8; freight to Richmond 8c. per foot; cabin passage $8.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

STEAMBOATS.

THE OLD LINE.

SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT.

Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. S. C. GIBBS, from Pier No. 43 East River, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.

WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

OCTOBER, 1866.—SHREWSBURY, LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven, Red Bank. Fare 50 cents. The new and splendid steamer SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st. as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.			LEAVE RED BANK.		
Monday, Oct.	22,	2 P. M.	Monday, Oct.	22,	6½ A. M.
Tuesday,	23,	2½ P. M.	Tuesday,	23,	7 A. M.
Wednesday,	24,	3 P. M.	Wednesday,	24,	7½ A. M.
Friday,	26,	6½ A. M.	Thursday,	25,	8 A. M.
Saturday,	27,	10 A. M.	Friday,	26,	10 A. M.
Tuesday,	30,	8½ A. M.	Monday,	29,	8½ A. M.
Wednesday,	31,	9½ A. M.	Tuesday,	30,	12 M.
			Wednesday,	31,	2½ P. M.

Cards in New-York *Daily Times*; at T. W. & A. Marsh's, No. 153 Wall-st.; Lewis & Corlies, Druggists, No. 72 Murray-st.; No. 2 Dey-st.; and Allaire's Market, No. 534 Hudson-st.; or Home-Made Dining Saloon, No. 234 Greenwich-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY.—The boats of this line (CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE) leave Pier No. 44, foot of Spring-st., for Troy, at 6 P. M., Saturdays excepted. Tickets sold and baggage checked to Saratoga and all points North. This is the only line North without change of cars.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.—THE steamer VICKSBURG, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35, North River, for Providence, EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to E. PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

THE STEAMBOATS DANIEL DREW and C. VIBBARD will continue their regular trips to Nov. 1, making their last passage for the season on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 31, leaving Desbrosses-st. daily at 7¼ and 34th-st. at 8 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.

Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—FALL ARRANGEMENT, FROM OCT. 1, 1866.

Leave James-slip, New-York:
8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Greenport Express train.
4:30 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations, and on Saturday nights to North Islip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15 4:22 and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:02 run through to Monsey.

THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

STOVES, RANGES, &C.

FRENCH AND EUROPEAN HOTEL ranges, all sizes; broilers, carving tables, &c., made by BRAMHALL, DEANE & CO., No. 268 Canal and Nos. 247 and 249 Water-st. Sole Agents for Blodgett's celebrated Portable Ovens.

GOTHIC FURNACES—FIRE-PLACE, PARlor and portable heaters; gas heating and cooking stoves; Magee's elevated oven ranges; zero refrigerators. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 605 6th-av., N. Y.

FOR SALE.

S. W. BENEDICT, REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKER, NOS. 4 AND 6 PINE-ST.

TO LOAN—$100,000 in sums to suit applicants.

WANTED—Property in the 5th Ward.

FOR SALE—No. — West 39th-st.; 25x57; first class; with or without the elegant furniture; possession 15th of October. S. W. BENEDICT, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS,

EACH $1,000 LESS

than any within ten squares between 5th and Madison avs. Purchasers will find it advantageous to see these before buying. J. A. DAVIS, No. 55 Walker-st.

300 BUILDING PLOTS, NEAR FORDHAM and Tremont Depots, Harlem Railroad, for sale in shares, and choice of plots to be drawn for. These plots are selling rapidly, and there is now no doubt but that all will be sold, and the drawing take place in November next. Price of each plot $400. Many worth from $500 to $800 each, several having buildings upon them, value at from $1,000 to $3,000. Full particulars, maps, pamphlets, &c., can be obtained by applying to F. GROTE, No. 78 Fulton-st.; GEORGE BANKS, No. 126 Bowery; HENRY STONEY, No. 86 6th-av.; JOHN BUSSING or JOHN BERRIAN, No. 14 Pine-st.; or JOHN CORNELL, Fordham, who will show and conduct purchasers to the property.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE AT BROOKLYN, NEAR CARROLL PARK.—House three stories, with basement and sub-cellar; front, Philadelphia brick; brown-stone basement and trimmings; contains all modern improvements, and is completely and handsomely furnished; furniture all new; house and yard in perfect order, and ready for immediate occupancy, without expense to purchaser. Very desirable. Price $15,000. Terms very easy. HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

AN ELEGANT WESTCHESTER RESIdence for sale less than cost, situated in an aristocratic neighborhood, with fine views of Long Island Sound. Large new gothic house, containing 17 rooms, with every modern improvement; fine large stables, complete in every respect; grounds comprise four acres, beautifully improved; great abundance of fruit of the choicest varieties.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, IN ELIZABETH, N. J., A first-class house, with all the modern improvements; gas, hot and cold water, heaters, &c.; house has fifteen rooms; out-buildings, carriage-house, &c.; grounds 125 feet front, 175 feet rear and 550 feet deep; (about two acres;) possession Nov. 1. Price, $18,500; $10,000 may remain on bond and mortgage. RANDELL, No. 522 8th-av.; hours in store, before 12 M.; at Elizabeth after 2 P. M. N. B.—Carpets, glasses, &c., if wanted.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—Two neat and comfortable two-story and attic brick houses in fee, in good order: Nos. 19 and 23 Ridge, near Grand-st.; lots 20 feet by 75 feet each. Also, 4 lots north side 82d-st., between 11th and 12th avs., full size; a portion of the money can remain on mortgage, if desired. Apply to WM. E. LEWIS, No. 11 Wall-st., or HENRY U. SLIPPER, No. 231 Pearl-st., executors of estate of Mrs. C. Donaldson.

A CHEAP FARM NEAR METUCHEN, N. J., one hour from Jersey City, 70 acres choice land under good cultivation; fences in perfect order. Large two-story modern house, large barn, cow-house, carriage house, and all other necessary outbuildings. All the buildings nearly new and built with the best material. Locat on perfectly healthy and commanding a fine view of surrounding country. Price only $11,000. PETTIT & FRAZEE, No. 171 Broadway, Room No. 2.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house and full lot, No. 19 East 25th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., one of the most convenient and desirable situations in the City.

House built for the owner, first-class and in good order. Immediate possession given. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE AT NEWARK, N. J., FOR SALE.—Location, house and furniture all first-rate; ready for immediate occupancy. A rare opportunity for any one desiring a convenient, genteel home, at a moderate price, within 45 minutes of Wall-st., New-York. Price for all, $16,000. HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

DAIRY FARM.—VALUABLE FARM AT HYDE Park, L. I., for sale, containing 229 acres, all in the highest state of cultivation, 12 miles from Brooklyn, five minutes' walk from station; house and all buildings required for a farm of this size. Will sell 150 acres, with buildings, &c.

HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR THE HUDSON, 12 MILES from the City, a very desirable residence for both Winter and Summer; contains all modern improvements with garden, lawns, walks, trees and fruit. It is a lovely spot, perfectly healthy and offered furnished or unfurnished much less than value. Photographs, &c., with C. HOWDEN SMITH, No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNty, N. Y., furnished or unfurnished, a beautiful place directly on the water, with fine dwelling, barn and gardener's cottage; all newly fitted up this Summer, and painted inside and out; in a perfectly healthy situation. Apply to P. C. CORNELL, office Hazard Powder Company, No. 89 Wall-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA-SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE SUPERIOR DWELLING-house and lots No. 266 West 20th-st.; house double width, 44 feet, is in fine order, with first-class modern appointments, and pleasantly located opposite the Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary grounds. Apply to STURGES, CLEARMAN & CO., 116 Wall-st.

A COUNTRY HOUSE, BEAUTIFULLY situated on Orange Mountain, at Orange, N. J.; 11 rooms, ice-house, stable, carriage-house, &c.; near Llewellyn Park; for sale low for cash, or in exchange for desirable City property. Apply to the owner, L. S. HASKELL, Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE AND pleasantly located place, within an hour's ride of the City; house contains ten rooms, and grounds well laid out with choice fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery; possession immediately. For further particulars apply to C. P. FRAME, No. 75 Liberty-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN NEWARK, N. J.—House three-story; has eleven rooms; kitchen back; good cellar; lot 21x95; gas and hot and cold water; bathroom; five minutes' from West Market-st. depot; a very desirable property; in perfect order. Address MILTON G., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY AND ATTIC SUBstantially built house in the village of Mount Vernon, four minutes' walk from the station; nine rooms; lot 105 by 110 feet, or four city lots; fruit trees and outhouses. Apply to or address C. H. MARTYN, No. 34 Liberty-st., room No. 10.

FOR SALE AT NEW-ROCHELLE—A country seat on the Pelham Road; fine view of the water; large house, three acres of land, fine garden, fruit, &c. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE—Nine first-class stores lying together, situate in the Third Ward, very desirable as an investment. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY property a handsome country seat at Peekskill; beautiful view of the Hudson River, healthy, convenient to cars and steamboats; terms low. Address B., Box No. 2,706 Post-office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED, A large and elegant corner house, with stable, on Gramercy Park, with immediate possession; lot extra size. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO BE SOLD OR LET—TWO STRICTLY first-class brown-stone houses; possession immediately. Inquire on premises, Nos. 89 and 91 6th-st., of JOHN GLASS, Builder.

NEAT COTTAGE HOUSES—WITH FROM one to three acres of ground, for sale, within one hour of New-York. Prices ranging from $4,000 to $10,000. A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BRO, No. 26 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIately, a first-class brown-stone front house, furnished; well located. Also, a place at Rye, N. Y. Apply to LODER BROS. & CO., No. 315 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A NEAT PLACE at Portchester, Westchester County; house has gas and closets; barn, carriage-house, fruit, &c. P. C. BULKLEY, No. 33 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—ON A CORNER ON 4TH-AV., A large first-class English-basement house. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

LOFT WANTED—A GOOD-SIZED LOFT wanted immediately. Address GILBERT, Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO RENT—A GROUND FLOOR or basement, City or Brooklyn, suitable for manufacturing, without steam power. Address Box No. 5,476 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A PIECE OF PROPERTY OR church, 100x100, situated between 2d and 5th avs., and between 15th and 30th sts. Apply, with particulars, to M. SCHWAB, Esq., No. 264 East Broadway.

WANTED—BY A PARTY OF THREE (NO children) part of a house, or floor, unfurnished, suitable for housekeeping. Address B., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

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COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE WINTER can be procured at an agreeable private residence in Ulster County by four adults; a single family preferred; liberal table, piano, library and other accommodations. Terms reasonable. Address, with reference, C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

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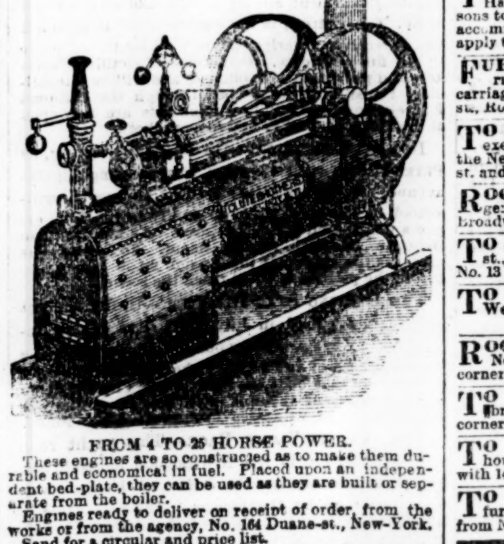
THE BEST PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES in the country are built by CLUTE BROTHERS, Schenectady, New-York.



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These engines are so constructed as to make them durable and economical in fuel. Placed upon an independent bed-plate, they can be used as they are built or separate from the boiler.

Engines ready to deliver on receipt of order, from the works or from the agency, No. 164 Duane-st., New-York. Send for a circular and price list.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works, Paterson, N.J.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PLAIN PRIVATE family or where there are but few boarders, for a gentleman, wife and two children, aged 2 and 4 years; terms from $30 to $35 per week, including fire and gas; references exchanged. Address G. M. B., Box No. 1,564 Post-office.

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BOARD WANTED BY A FAMILY OF SIX persons; location between 15th-st. and Waverley-place, 5th and 7th avs. Address J., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR THREE ADULTS, with private table; a floor preferred. Address, with full particulars, F. L., Box No. 1,257 Post-office.

LODGING ROOMS AT THE NEW-ENGLAND HOTEL, corner of Bowery and Bayard-st.; 200 light rooms covering 4¼ lots of ground; gas in each room. Lodgings for gentlemen only, 50 and 60 cents per night; $2 50 to $4 per week. P. V. HUSTED, Proprietor.

BROOKLYN BOARD.—A LARGE WELL-furnished front room, third story, with good substantial board; house has all improvements; family small; well ordered and clean; will be low to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. Apply at No. 291 Atlantic-st., near Hoyt-st.

A HANDSOME FIRST FLOOR ROOM, can be had by a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, with liberal table; terms $40 per week; if with parlor and private table $65; location Gramercy Park. Address COMFORT, Box No. 4,572 Post-office.

A NEATLY FURNISHED ROOM AND bedroom on second floor front, and a room on third floor, in house No. 22 East 13th-st., to let to single gentlemen, without board; a small private family; house has water, gas, &c. References exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN THIRTIETH-st., between 8th and 9th avs., will let, with board, a pleasant, medium-sized room to a gentleman and wife for $17; also, another suitable for two gentlemen for $16, or one for $10. Address A. B., Station E.

A NICELY FURNISHED SUITE OF front rooms, on second floor, to let, with board; also a back suite on same floor, and a large front room on third, at No. 87 Clinton-place, near 5th-av.

23D-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—ELEGANTLY furnished rooms on second floor without board, at $15 and $20 the suite to gentlemen only. Address Box No. 6,130 Post-office.

VERY ELEGANTLY FURNISHED apartment to let by a private family living between Union and Madison squares; private table; references exchanged. Address A. T., Box No. 1,638 Post-office.

AT NO. 137 WEST 13TH-ST., A HANDSOME suit of rooms on the second floor front, with board; house first-class; references will be given and required.

A FRONT ROOM AND HALL BEDROOM, on second floor, to let with board; gas, bath, hot and cold water, and ample closets attached; good reference required, at No. 187 West 24th-st.

A LARGE FRONT ROOM, FACING south, comfortably furnished for two gentlemen, with or without board, neighborhood desirable; terms liberal, at No. 93 26th-st., four doors from Lexington-av.

A ROOM ON FIRST FLOOR, WITH pantries and closets, suitable for gentleman and wife, to let, with board, at No. 33 East 22d-st. References exchanged.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY CAN ACCOMMODATE gentlemen of means and liberality with furnished rooms. Call on or address DE CORA, No. 131 West 30th-st.

A HANDSOME SUITE OF ROOMS, FURNISHED or unfurnished, with first-class board, to respectable parties; fine house and location; No. 195 West 30th-st.; references.

THE THIRD FLOOR, CONTAINING two rooms, in the basement house No. 50 West 24th-st., handsomely furnished, to let, with first-class board. References exchanged.

A HANDSOME PARLOR AND BEDROOM on second floor and bedroom on third floor, with board, together or separate; house modern. No 220 (new number) East 13th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AT NO. 39 WEST 24TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av., a suit of rooms suitable for a gentleman and wife, and two rooms suitable for three gentlemen. References exchanged.

TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN WANT back room with board in private family. Address F. D. W., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

72 TENTH-ST., ONE DOOR EAST OF 5th-av.—First and third floors, furnished, with private table only, will be let to first-class families.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT—WITHout board, at No. 13 East 16th-st. None but those willing to pay liberally need apply.

TO LET—ONE OR TWO LARGE, HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, with every convenience, in first-class private house No. 43 St. Mark's-place.

NO. 110 WAVERLEY-PLACE, NEAR MACDOUGAL-ST.—Furnished rooms for gentlemen, with or without board. Terms reasonable.

AT NO. 48 UNION-SQUARE, CORNER of 17th-st., to let with board, rooms in suites; also rooms for single gentlemen; references exchanged.

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET, BY HOMER MORGAN, NO. 2 PINE-ST.

One near Madison-square, with stable.

One near Union-square, with stable.

One on Gramercy Park, with stable.

One on Stuyvesant-square, with stable.

Several on Fifth-avenue.

Several on Murray Hill,

And in various part of the City,

At $250 to $1,500 per month,

For 6 months, 12 months, or a term of years.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT at Newtown, L. I., containing 15 rooms, with stables, gardens and greenhouse, &c., complete; several acres of land if wanted; five minutes' walk from depot; 25 minutes' ride by Flushing Railroad to 34th-st. ferry and Hunter's Point; churches of all denominations convenient; possession 1st November. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

PEAT LAND.

A VALUABLE TRACT FOR SALE. G. H. BENEDICT & CO., NO. 31 PINE-ST.

TO LEASE,

A VERY DESIRABLE NEW STORE ON BROADWAY, NEAR CANAL-ST. APPLY TO ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF THREE YEARS—A most desirable country seat on the confines of the City, with large and commodious dwelling, having every convenience and comfort of a first-class City home, including gas and water throughout. The locality is within a few moments ride of the Central Park, and the City can be reached any time day or night in half an hour. The grounds are ample, consisting of an area equal to about 350 City lots, which contain all kinds of fruits, including hot and cold graperies, green-house and conservatory, stocked with vines and plants of the most esteemed kind, in great abundance. There is a large and handsome Gardener's Lodge, with large carriage-houses and barns. The prospect is unsurpassed, having a view of the East River, with its islands, for many miles. The perfect health of the place is established beyond any doubt.

The mansion house will be leased with carpets and gas fixtures. In short, this opportunity for getting all that is desired in a country home seldom occurs. Apply to Box No. 443 Post-office.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, A first-class private residence at Rye, Westchester County; has five acres of land, highly cultivated; good carriage house and stables, all in perfect order for a Winter residence; terms, if furnished, $100 per month till May 1, 1867, or $2,000 per annum. Apply to CHAS. LEFLER, No. 42 Clinton-place.

TO LET—AT FISHKILL, ON THE HUDSON, the cottage known as the "Wren's Nest," furnished, near the depot and ferry to Newburgh; retired and convenient of access; garden, stable; very handsome location; possession Nov. 1, for six months or one year. G. FURMAN, No. 6 Broad-st.

OFFICES TO LET—A LARGE AND FINE basement office in the first-class building No. 155-157 Broadway.

Also, two offices on the fourth floor, very light and pleasant; cheap rents. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE, FURNISHED, the large and elegant house fronting on Stuyvesant-square, with stable, carriage-house, port cochere, green-house, large library, &c., covering four full lots. Apply to C. J. FOLSOM, No. 55 St. Mark's-place, or LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A VERY FINE RESIDENCE TO LET.—City and country combined; furnished or unfurnished; all modern improvements; 20 minutes from 42d-st. by steam; horse cars pass the grounds; the finest residence and grounds in Morrisania. Apply at No. 87 Bowery.

BROADWAY PROPERTY.—LEASE FOR SALE.—10 years' lease of a valuable store property, with the entire upper floors of that and the adjoining building, 25 rooms, 50 feet front. Location near Bleecker-st. HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET.—PERSONS GOING TO HOUSEKEEPing or having rooms to let, can be supplied with carpets, oilcloths, furniture, &c., at BENDALL & SCOTT'S, Nos. 209 and 211 Hudson-st., corner of Canal, and pay by weekly or monthly payments, if preferred.

TO RENT—A CONVENIENT AND COMPLETEly furnished two-story and attic cottage of ten rooms, with about half an acre of ground, near the depot at Fordham, for six months from Nov. 1. Apply to G. M. B., No. 172 Pearl-st.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT FURNISHED COTtage; 10 rooms; all the improvements; fine location; between 5th and 6th avs., in 124th-st; grounds 75x100; leased for 18 months at $130 per month. Also, furnished houses. R. H. HINE, No. 561 6th-av.

TO RENT—AT HART'S CORNERS, ON THE Harlem Railroad, a furnished house for four persons to the 1st May next. To a party wishing moderate accommodations it will be rented cheap. For address, apply to the Postmaster at Hart's Corners.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—AT DArien, on the New-Haven Railroad, with use of horse, carriage and cow. Apply to J. O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 8. Rent low to a good tenant.

TO LET—TWO FIRST-CLASS STABLES, WITH exercising ring attached, box-stalls, &c. Apply at the New-York and Harlem Railroad Office, corner 26th-st. and 4th-av.

ROOMS TO LET—WITHOUT MEALS, TO gentlemen, at private house No. 49 East 21st-st., near Broadway.

TO LEASE—SIX LOTS SOUTH SIDE OF 14TH-st., near Hudson River. Apply to JOHN C. WHITE, No. 13 West 21st-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 112 West 45th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. HAMMOND & ROMAINE, No. 7 Pine-st.

ROOMS WITHOUT BOARD TO LET AT No. 187 Henry-st. Apply at East Broadway House, corner of Pike-st. and East Broadway.

TO LET—AT HARLEM, TWO-STORY ATTIC brick house, No. 16 West 129th-st. Apply to N. W., corner 2d-av. and 128th-st., or No. 36 Exchange-place.

TO LET—A NEW THREE-STORY BRICK house in Myrtle-av., corner of Elm-st., Brooklyn, with 14 rooms. Apply to Mr. WETT, on the premises.

TO LET AT YONKERS—A COMPLETELY furnished house with stable and one acre of ground, from Nov. 1 to May 1, 1867.

FOR SALE—TWO HEAVY-LIMBED, ENGLISH bred setter dogs; thoroughly broken. Stable, No. 133 East 35th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISTORI'S LAST WEEK IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.—FRENCH THEATRE—Director, J. GRAU.—NOTICE FOR BROOKLYN.—Persons who are unable to obtain seats for Madame RISTORI'S last two nights in New-York, and desirous to attend the performance of "Macbeth" to-night in Brooklyn, can secure seats for the Brooklyn Academy of Music at Ristori's ticket office, Chickering & Sons, No. 652 Broadway. FRIDAY, Oct. 26, Eighteenth Subscription night and last night of the season—ADELAIDE RISTORI as ELIZABETH.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

RISTORI—LAST APPEARANCE OF MME. RISTORI Before the departure of the Ristori Company for Boston. THIS THURSDAY, Oct. 25, (fifth subscription,) ADELAIDE RISTORI AS LADY MACBETH.

Ticket office Brooklyn Academy, and New-York, at Chickering's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

RISTORI'S FAREWELL MATINEE IN N.Y.—(Only a limited number of tickets will be sold.) FRENCH THEATRE, DIRECTOR, J. GRAU. SATURDAY AFTERNOON, OCT. 27, at 1 o'clock, ADELAIDE RISTORI AS LADY MACBETH. Admission to all parts of the house $2, with exception of Private Boxes, which will be secured at the usual prices.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

West 14th-st., near 6th-av.

TUESDAY AND THURSDAY—OPERA.
SATURDAYS—COMEDY VAUDEVILLE AND DRAMA.

FRENCH OPERA.

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 25, at 7¾,
LES DIAMANTS DE LA COURONNE.
THE CROWN DIAMONDS.

Comic Opera in 3 acts by M. Auber.

Ticket Office, Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Macoy & Herwig's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

Managers..........Mark Smith and Lewis Baker

THIS EVENING.

For the only time, the excellent comedy entitled A FINE OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN.

To conclude with the screaming extravaganza, RUM-TI-FOO-ZLE.

In rehearsal, the elegant Society Comedy, first time in America of WAR TO THE KNIFE. By H. J. Byron, Author of £100,000.

WANTED—TWENTY-FIVE YOUNG LADIES for the ballet. Apply immediately at the New-York Theatre.

GERMAN STADT THEATRE.

NOS. 45 AND 47 BOWERY.

THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Oct. 25, Mr BOGUMIL DAWISON in his favorite character as CORPORAL BONJOUR, in WIENER IN PARIS, (Viennese in Paris,) and as HANS JUERGE, in Carl von Holtei's drama, HANS JUERGE, ODER DIE PERLENSCHUR. Notice.—Tickets stamped Oct. 26, are good *only* for Thursday, Oct. 25. Mr. BOGUMIL DAWISON in four different characters in ZWEI TAGE AUS DEM LEBEN EINES FURSTEN, and in DIE UNGLUECKLICHEN.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor..........Mr. J. W. Lingard.

The new and immense drama of the DREAM OF DESTINY.

New and gorgeous scenery, with the famous drama of IRELAND AND AMERICA.

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Songs published by WILLIAM HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway:
"Why I was Looking Out,"—Blumenthal; price 30c.
"Grieve not for Me,"—Wrighton; price 40c.
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MR. BOGUMIL DAWISON

At the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN, for one night only as SHYLOCK, in Shakespeare's MERCHANT OF VENICE, supported by the full company of the Stadt Theatre. Sale of Reserved seats at $2, will commence on Friday morning at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, and at the New-York Stadt Theatre, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.

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NEW-YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY.—Just arrived from Jefferson College, Philadelphia, the head and right arm of Probst, the murderer of the Deering family. Renewed attractions. In addition to the magnificent collection of Curiosities in Anatomy and Natural History, there will be lectures at 2½ and 8 P. M. upon the Microscope, with splendid illustrations, in all departments of science and art. Open from 8 A. M. until 10 P. M. No. 618 Broadway.

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Reserved seats for all first-class Theatres, Concerts, &c., can always be obtained at the THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, Nos. 112 and 114 BROADWAY.

£100,000.—RESERVED SEATS FOR WALLACK'S THEATRE can be obtained at the Central Ticket Office. THEO. H. CLARKS, No. 658 Broadway.

THE TURF.

UNION COURSE, LONG ISLAND.—TROTTING THURSDAY, Oct. 25, at 2½ P. M. Match for $2,000, mile heats, best three in five to wagons. H. Woodruff's s. m. *Lady Emma*, D. Pfifer's b. m. *Lady Thorn*. Cars leave South Ferry at 10¼ A. M. and 1 P. M., and the Fulton and Williamsburgh Ferries every five minutes during the day for the course direct. Same day the celebrated stallion *George Wilkes* matched to beat 2 m. 25 s. to wagons in three trials.

WM. SHAW, President.

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PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, and at the same time safe and healthy, as well as pleasant, being sugar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and Proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 195 Elm-st. He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Persons at a distance address Dr. G. KENNEDY, 195 Elm-st. Call or write.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 64 West 34th-st., near 6th-av. Also sold at Druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Address Box 2,379 New-York Post-office.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

RELIEF AT ONCE.—LADY INVALID, BE wise in time. "Electricity is the only immediate emmenagogue" (monthly restorative) without risk or danger. So says Prof. Thompson, of the London University. Applied and relief guaranteed by Dr. and Mme. DUBOIS, No. 56 3d-av., near 10th-st., N. Y. Beware of poisons, drugs and operations. Send stamp for ladies' private circulars. Board provided. Advice per mail.

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY.—AN ESSAY of Warning and Instruction for Young Men. Also, Diseases and Abuses which prematurely Prostrate the Vital Powers, with sure means of relief. Sent free of charge, in sealed letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity resulting from self-abuse, &c. No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATment of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 5th-av.

MEDICAL.—ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISease treated magnetically, by one competent to administer. The method has proved successful in general treatment. A process without prejudice, as no drugs are administered. Address Box No. 2,323 New-York Post-office.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS, for both married and single ladies, are the very best thing known, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause. Expressly for obstinate cases. Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES' BENEFACTOR, GREAT FEMALE REGULATOR.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops; best thing known; a cure at one trial. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.; his Periodical Drops guaranteed effectual.

A.—YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD regained—use Dr. POWER'S ELIXIR, especially all contemplating marriage. Office No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Drops and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guides," on his special treatment of local, constitutional, nervous diseases, stricture, fistula, piles, &c., $1 50. E. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

THE GREAT ATTRACTION.

EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3; EVENING AT 7¾, THE ROMANTIC SPECTACULAR DRAMA OF THE SEA OF ICE; OR, THE MOTHER'S PRAYER.

NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES AND MECHANICAL EFFECTS.

ELEGANT DANCES—COMIC SONG and DANCE. INFANT and FEMALE DRUMMER.

To be seen at all hours, COLLECTION OF THE LATE GORDON CUMMING.

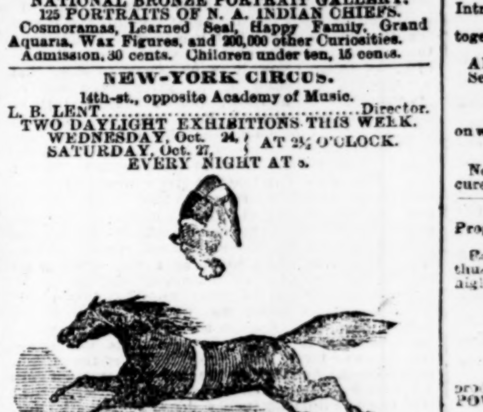
MAMMOTH FAT MAN, WEIGHING 615 POUNDS.
Miss ANNA SWAN, Giantess, over 8 feet high.
THREE DWARFS, GLASSBLOWERS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
LIVING BIRDS OF RAREST PLUMAGE.
A SLOTH, A VULTURE, THE ADJUTANT.
LIVING SNAKES, LIVING MONKEYS.
NATIONAL BRONZE PORTRAIT GALLERY.
125 PORTRAITS OF N. A. INDIAN CHIEFS.
Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, Wax Figures, and 200,000 other Curiosities.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT..........Director.

TWO DAYLIGHT EXHIBITIONS THIS WEEK.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 24, } AT 2½ O'CLOCK.
SATURDAY, Oct. 27, }
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.



ROBINSON'S RAPID RIDING,

with that CHARMING LITTLE SPRITE CLARENCE. Mlle. DE BERG, THE BEAUTIFUL EMOTIONAL EQUESTRIENNE. JAMES E. COOKE IN HIS PICKWICKIAN PICTURES.

New pantomime, entitled the SCULPTOR'S TRIUMPH.

and all the PEOPLE, HORSES and PONIES, in an elegantly diversified programme.

IRVING HALL.

LAST WEEK IN NEW-YORK OF MR. AND MRS. HOWARD PAUL, in their novel, charming, and brilliantly successful entertainment.

EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAY.

FRIDAY, 26th—FAREWELL BENEFIT of Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD PAUL.

Doors open at 7½; commences at 8 o'clock precisely.

Tickets 50 cents; reserved chairs 50 cents extra.

For sale at Irving Hall, Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; and at Macoy & Herwig's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

SATURDAY, 27th—FAREWELL MATINEE at 1 o'clock.

JEROME HOPKINS' CONCERTS.

Third season. Mr. SNOW announces the FIRST APRES MIDI (or afternoon) Concert of this distinguished virtuoso for the ORPHEON FUND at IRVING HALL on THURSDAY, Oct. 25, at 3½ o'clock, assisted by Miss VIOLA HENRIQUES, Soprano (first appearance.) Mr. L. P. THATCHER, Tenor. Mr. ALFRED VAST, Basso. Mr. EDW. MOLLENHAUER, the eminent violinist. Mr. WM. DRESSLER, Conductor. Tickets, $1. Orpheonists' admission at one-fourth rates. Ticket and subscription office at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

STEINWAY MUSIC HALL.

This new and elegant establishment, capable of accommodating 2,500 persons, will be opened to the public by the celebrated BATEMEN CONCERT TROUPE, ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 31, 1866.

Parties desirous of engaging the above hall for first-class concerts or lectures only, will please apply to L. F. HARRISON, Manager.

GENERAL OFFICE OF THE FAIR AND FESTIVAL No. 616 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

REMEMBER THE LITTLE ONES; THE DESTITUTE AND ORPHAN CHILDREN OF OUR COUNTRY'S DEFENDERS.

GRAND CHARITABLE FAIR AND PRESENTATION FESTIVAL.

AN APPEAL TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1866.

We, the officers and managers of "The Home and School," for the education and maintenance of the destitute children of our soldiers and sailors, earnestly solicit the sympathy and cooperation, in our FAIR AND GRAND PRESENTATION FESTIVAL, of all who desire with us to see "The Home and School" enabled to receive and care for all needy ones who seek its shelter and protection.

Mrs. Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT, President.
Mrs. CHARLES P. DALY, Acting President.
Mrs. Maj.-Gen. J. C. FREMONT, 1st Vice-President.
Mrs. ROBERT FORSTER, 2d Vice-President.
Mrs. JOHN S. VOORHIES, Treasurer.
Mrs. DAVID HOYT, Secretary.
Mrs. WM. S. HILLYER, Corresponding Secretary.
Mrs. HERVEY G. LAW, Manager.
Mrs. J. J. VAN DALSEM, Manager.
Mrs. JOHN H. WHITE, Manager.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1866.

The undersigned, desiring to express our sympathy and unite our efforts with the "Home and School" for the education and maintenance of the destitute children of our soldiers and sailors, located in the City of New-York, do most cheerfully cooperate with the ladies composing the officers and managers of that institution as a Supervisory Committee in their approaching "Fair and Presentation Festival."

Major-Gen. Van Vliet,	Judge Chas. P. Daly, Chairman of Committee;
Major-Gen. Francis C. Barlow,	Jno. H. White,
Brig.-Gen. John Cochrane,	G. P. B. Hoyt,
Brig.-Gen. Wm. Hall,	J. H. Puleston.
Brig.-Gen. Rush C. Hawkins	

The fair will open on the 10th of December, and continue two weeks, at the Public Hall, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., New-York.

To be concluded by the GRAND PRESENTATION FESTIVAL TO BE HELD AT COOPER INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK, SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 22.

Under the musical direction of Theodore Thomas, Esq. On which occasion a Committee will be chosen by the audience to award $100,000 IN PRESENTS in such lawful manner as they may determine. For the festival there will be issued 200,000 Tickets at $1 each, and 200,000 Presents, being one to each Ticket-holder.

LIST OF PRESENTS TO BE AWARDED.

1 Present in United States Greenbacks..........	$10,000
1 Splendid Country Residence in Westchester County, near New-York City..........	12,000
1 Corner House and Lot, Jamaica, Avenue E, New-York..........	4,000
1 House and Lot, adjoining above..........	3,000
1 House and Lot in Brooklyn, New-York..........	3,000
1 Carriage, Horses and Harness (complete)..........	2,500
1 Grand Piano (Steinways)..........	1,500
3 Lots in Harlem, City of New-York, $1,500 each..........	4,500
1 Set of Diamonds (Ring, Ear-rings and Pin)..........	1,000
1 Paid-up Policy of Life Insurance for..........	5,000
1 "Ellis' Patent Hot-water Apparatus" for Heating Dwellings..........	1,000
1 Oil Painting of Gen. U. S. Grant..........	250
15 Gents fine Gold Lever Watches, at $200..........	3,000
15 Ladies' fine Gold Lever Watches, at $125..........	1,875
1 Elegant first Premium "Empire" Sewing Machine..........	150
20 Silver-plated Tea Sets, at $75..........	1,500
100 Celebrated "Empire" Sewing Machines, now on exhibition at their Warerooms, No. 616 Broadway..........	7,500
1,000 Copies, (2 vols. each,) being a complete Illustrated History of the War, by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens..........	7,000
250 Gold Pens, Pencils and Sleeve Buttons, at $6.	1,500
500 Table and Tea Spoons and Napkin Rings, at $5..........	2,500
1000 Call Bells and plated Fruit Knives, at $3..........	3,000
The balance to consist of the following articles, viz.: Musical Instruments, Parlor and Office Furniture, Writing Cases, Ladies' Work Boxes, Music Boxes, Kid Gloves, Photograph Albums, Breast Pins and Finger Rings, Gent's Fob Chains, Ladies' Gold Watch Chains, Opera Glasses, Black Walnut Picture Frames, Gentlemen's Fashionable Silk Hats, Ladies' Newest Style Dress Hats, American Emblem Cards for Parlor Amusement, Engravings and Card Photographs of Distinguished Personages, Ladies' and Gent's Riding Whips, Buffalo Robes, Ladies' Mink Furs, Gent's Fur Collars and Gloves, &c., &c., amounting to..........	24,225

Making in the aggregate 200,000 Presents, valued at..........$100,000

Orders may be sent direct to us enclosing the money, from $1 to $25, in a *registered letter, at our risk*, with stamp for return postage. Larger amounts should be sent in drafts or by Express at the following

CLUB RATES.

5 tickets to one address..........	$4 50
10 tickets to one address..........	9 00
20 tickets to one address..........	17 50
30 tickets to one address..........	26 25
40 tickets to one address..........	35 00
50 tickets to one address..........	43 50
100 tickets to one address..........	85 00

Address all orders and communications to THOMAS & CO., Managing Directors, or to N. H. DAVIS, Agent for the Home and School, No. 616 Broadway, New-York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

We take pleasure in acknowledging, on behalf of the Home and School, the liberal donation of $500 made by the Empire Sewing Machine Company of No. 616 Broadway, New-York.

Editors are invited to notice this Charitable Fair and Festival, and to lend such aid as their sympathy and benevolence suggest. THOMAS & CO., Managing Directors.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A SPLENDID VEHICLE.

From the Dayton Daily Journal, Oct. 20, 1866.

The buggy manufactured by Messrs. MENSHAUSEN, CORBETT & SCHARCH, Nos. 122 and 126 West 25th-st., New-York, which took the premium at the Ohio State Fair, was admired by everybody who saw it. The extra steel-plate spring, which compasses the body, gives it an agreeable oscillating motion, and prevents the jolting of the ordinary buggy. The premium buggy was bought on sight, and a number of orders were received for them. They will become the rage here, because they are a very superior vehicle.

FOR SALE—ONE VERY FINE THOROUGH-bred sorrel horse, 6 years old, 16 hands high, of good style, warranted sound and gentle and well broke to harness; suitable for a doctor or single coupe; will be sold at a bargain for want of use. This horse took the first premium at the last Somerset County Fair. Has never been used in the City. A warrant to be as represented will be given by A. D. Hope, Superintendent of Hope Express Co., No. 162 Broadway. Can be seen at stable, No. 248 East Broadway, corner of Gouverneur-st.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF STYLISH BLACK horses; 15 hands high; warranted by owner; price $700; at Cleary's stable, No. 19 East 16th-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A DARK GRAY HORSE, long tail, 6 years old, 15½ hands high, perfect in every respect, and a part of the stable to let at 14 East 59th-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. S. Keys, Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN. TO-NIGHT AT 8.

WM. STUART..........Manager.

BRILLIANT TRIUMPH.

CROWDED HOUSES. A FURORE.

Brilliant success, before densely crowded audiences, of MRS. D. P. BOWERS, who, seconded by MR. J. C. McCULLOM AND A GREAT CAST, in her personation of LADY AUDLEY.

THE GREAT HIT OF THE SEASON.

Second week of John Brougham's dramatization of LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET.

LADY AUDLEY..........Mrs. D. P. BOWERS.
ROBERT AUDLEY..........Mr. J. C. McCOLLUM.
Seats secured six days in advance.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY

Doors open at 7. Commence at 7½.

This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.

EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF THE BLACK CROOK.

Introducing Jarrett & Palmer's GREAT PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE, together with SILVER CASCADE AND THE GRAND TRANSFORMATION-SCENE.

Seats can be secured six days in advance.

GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, COMMENCING AT 1 O'CLOCK.

on which occasion the prices will be ONE DOLLAR to all parts of the house.

No extra charge for reserved seats, which can be secured any day during the week.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.

THE LAST AND GREATEST SUCCESS.

Received on its first representations by large and enthusiastic audiences, and to which has been awarded the highest encomiums as THE BEST COMEDY OF THE SEASON, will be presented THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, Oct. 25, entitled £100,000, (by H. J. Byron, Esq.,) produced with new scenery, costumes, appointments and POWERFUL DISTRIBUTION OF CHARACTERS.

Dr. Westland Marston's new comedy, entitled THE FAVORITE OF FORTUNE, having proved immensely successful, will be presented TO-MORROW EVENING, FRIDAY, Oct. 26. SATURDAY, Oct. 27, MONDAY, Oct. 29 and TUESDAY, 30th, £100,000.

THE FAST FAMILY will shortly be repeated, of which due notice will be given, and also of the first appearance of Mr. J. W. WALLACK and other members of the company not included in the present performances.

The box office open daily from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M. Doors open at 7½; performance commences at 8 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

LEONARD GROVER..........Director.

THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, OCT. 25, LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON, ONLY NIGHT AS ASA TRENCHARD, His very popular and original character in OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

The original Comedy, played by an arrangement with Miss Laura Keene.

The Director takes pleasure in being able to present this delightful Comedy, with a most meritorious cast, embracing the names of Mr. VANDENHOFF, Mr. STODDART, Mr. PETERS, Mr. WARD, Mr. HIND, Mr. BARRON, Mr. BURKE, Mr. GILLETT, Mr. SINCLAIR, Mr. KENWAY, Miss CARSON, Mrs. SAUNDERS, Miss NEWTON, Miss WOOD, Miss TELBIN, Miss HARRISON, Miss LEE.

FRIDAY—Only night of Mr. JEFFERSON in RIP VAN WINKLE.

SATURDAY—Benefit and last appearance of Mr. JEFFERSON.

In preparation for immediate production, BOUCICAULT'S GREAT NEW DRAMA, THE LONG STRIKE! Now enjoying an unparalleled popularity at the Lyceum Theatre, London.

STEINWAY HALL.

BATEMAN CONCERTS.

INAUGURAL NIGHT. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1866.

In announcing the commencement of the musical season, and the inauguration of Steinway's New Music Hall, Mr. H. L. Bateman begs respectfully to lay before the public a brief list of the DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS he has engaged for the occasions.

It will be seen that it includes the names of many of the greatest singers and instrumentalists now known to the musical world.

Mme. PAREPA, Soprano.
Signor BRIGNOLI, Tenor.
Signor FERRANTI, Buffo Basso.
Signor FORTUNA, Baritone.
Mr. S. B. MILLS, Pianist.
Mr. CARL ROSA, Violinist.
Mr. J. L. HATTON, Composer and Accompanyist.
and a GRAND ORCHESTRA, Under the direction of Mr. THEODORE THOMAS.

Secured seats, $1 50. Entrance tickets, $1.

The sale of seats will commence at Steinway Hall MONDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock, at Beer & Schirmer's, Pond's music store and at Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

INTENSE EXCITEMENT.

EVERY NIGHT.

HARTZ.		The Great Magician,
HARTZ.		The Illusionist.
HARTZ.		At Dodworth Hall.
HARTZ.		Every Night,
HARTZ.	FORTY-THIRD	The Wonderful
HARTZ.	NIGHT.	Living Head.
HARTZ.		Charming
HARTZ.		Growth of Flowers.
HARTZ.		Basket Trick.
HARTZ.		Magic Hat.
HARTZ.		Striking Watches.

Every night at 8 o'clock.

AT DODWORTH HALL, No. 806 BROADWAY.

TICKETS 50 CENTS. RESERVED CHAIRS 50 CENTS.

MATINEE ON SATURDAY.

IRVING HALL.

FIRST CONCERT IN AMERICA OF SIGNOR SEVERINI.

Tenor, from Paris, pupil of Panofka, SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 27, at 8 o'clock, assisted by the following distinguished talent:

Mme. BERTHA JOHANNSEN, Prima Donna; Signor CENTEMERI, Baritone; Mr. A. H. PEASE, Pianist; Mr. G. W. COLBY, Pianist and Accompanyist.

Doors open at 7¼ o'clock. Tickets, $1; reserved chairs, 50 cents extra; for sale at Irving Hall; Fifth-avenue Hotel; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Chickering's, No. 652 Broadway; Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway; and Macoy & Herwig's, No. 112 Broadway.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee, Director and Manager..........G. L. FOX

JESSIE BROWN.

MISS FANNY HERRING AS JESSIE BROWN.

CAPTAIN KYD.

G. L. FOX AND FULL COMPANY WILL APPEAR.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,

No. 720 BROADWAY.

NEW PROGRAMME,	FULL OF FUN,
THE WONDERFUL LEON,	IL BACIO,
EDWIN KELLY,	LITTLE BAREFOOT,
GEORGE CHRISTY,	SCREAMING JOKES,
FRANK MORAN,	LAUGHING GAS,
JOHN ALLEN,	BROADWAY NEWSBOY,
JOHN F. OBERST.	SWISS WARBLING.

STUDIO BUILDING, 10TH-ST.

LAST WEEK OF THE EXHIBITION OF MR. MOZIER'S MARBLE STATUARY.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

RISTORI AND NIBLO'S.—SEATS CAN BE had at No. 575 Broadway, Room No. 1.

MUSICAL.

KINDT & MANZ

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,

having removed to their new and spacious warerooms, No. 865 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., New-York, would respectfully ask the attention of those wishing to purchase pianos to their improved and superior instruments. These are all manufactured under their personal supervision, and from their great experience and close attention, they are enabled to guarantee them unsurpassed by any in brilliancy, delicacy and compass of tone, combined with a superiority of workmanship, which insures the greatest possible durability.

All of them are constructed with the Agraffe arrangement, and each instrument will be warranted for five years.

THE HORACE WATERS

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, MELODEONS AND CABINET ORGANS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—To let, and rent allowed, if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Factory and Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. New 7-octave pianos for $275 and upward. Piano stools and covers. HORACE WATERS.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS, No. 84 Walker-st., New-York.

Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.

Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

EMERSON'S PIANOS.—C. A. MUNGER, wholesale and retail agent, warerooms No. 626 Broadway; these superb instruments for $325; for sale on installments, or to rent; warranted for five years. Second-hand pianos from $75 to $250.

MUSIC.—A SUPERIOR LADY TEACHER OF the piano and vocal music, is wanted in a young ladies' seminary in the country; a lady near or from the City preferred. Address A. M. S., Box No. 790 Post-office, New-York.

AT EDWARD MOLLENHAUER'S MUSICAL CONSERVATORY, No. 820 Broadway, musical instruction at $10 per quarter. The Hall of the Conservatory will be let at reasonable rates for first-class entertainments.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS, very low for cash. Pianos to let. At the manufactory, Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs. L. P. CUMMINGS.

DANCING

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 212 5th-av., New-York.

Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, and on SATURDAY mornings.

Evening class for gentlemen TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. For terms, &c., send for a circular.

F. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, BROOKLYN.

Sawyer's Room, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. Cumberland-st., WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Evening class for gentlemen at Sawyer's Room, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. Please send for circular.

C. H. RIVERS.

BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY.

No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., corner Court-st. Classes for beginners are now forming. All the fashionable dances are taught in one quarter. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, now open for the reception of pupils at his new and elegant Hall, No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st.

Ladies' Class, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2 to 4 P. M. Misses and Masters, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 4 to 6 P. M.

Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings, at 8 o'clock. Private lessons at hours not engaged with classes. Circulars at Wm. A. Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway, and at the Academy.

PIANO-FORTES, MELODEONS AND cabinet organs for rent or for sale, at low prices, for cash or on installments. S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway, near 4th-st.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY—NO. [illegible] West 24th-st. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. [illegible] for the Season, Pupils can enter at any time.

EDUCATION FOR THE SOUTH.

Anniversary of the Freedmen's Union Commission.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher on Education.

Addresses by Major-Gen. Howard, Col T. J. Durant, and Others.

Cooper-Institute Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, last evening, with a brilliant assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, who had gathered there to listen to an address by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER. The occasion of the meeting was the celebration of the anniversary of the American Freedmen's Union Commission. Tickets of invitation had been issued, but the spacious hall was not sufficiently capacious to hold all who desired to attend. Ladies, as well as gentlemen, were forced to stand up in the aisles throughout the entire evening. It had been announced that Chief-Justice CHASE would be present and officiate as presiding officer, but FRANCIS G. SHAW, Esq., President of the New-York branch of the Commission, stated that professional engagements would prevent the distinguished President of the Commission from being present. Mr. SHAW was then called upon to preside over the meeting.

After a prayer by Rev. CRAMMOND KENNEDY, Mr. McKIMM read a letter from Mr. CHASE, wherein he accepts the Presidency of the Commission, and states that he heartily approves of the objects it has in view.

Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, General Secretary of the Commission, made an address, setting forth the objects of the Commission, the work done, and what yet remains to be done. The object of this Commission, as set forth in its Constitution, is "the relief, education and elevation of the Freedmen of the United States, and to aid and coöperate with the people of the South, without distinction of race or color, in the improvement of their condition, upon the basis of industry, education, freedom and Christian morality." The Commission being entirely unsectarian and unpartisan, appeals to the sympathies of all who desire the elevation of the human race. Of the 1,386 teachers who have been sent to the South for the education of the freed people and the poor white children, 760 have been sent, supported and paid by this Commission, and one-third of this number by the New-York branch alone. 301 schools have been sustained by the Commission, and 50,000 pupils taught therein, and relief to the amount of half a million of dollars has been afforded to hundreds of thousands of the destitute, aged, infirm and sick of all complexions. There are still over 700,000 colored children in the South old enough to attend school, for whom no educational facilities have as yet been provided, and there are quite as many white children equally in want of them. The Commission has done much in this great educational and christianizing work, and daily the leading Southerners are becoming more willing to coöperate with its agents. To enable the Commission to extend its sphere of usefulness it appeals to the community for assistance on the occasion of this anniversary.

The following resolution was received by Mr. ABBOTT, who said that the question upon its adoption would be put after the addresses of Mr. BEECHER and the other speakers:

Resolved, That it is expedient that the sum of $100,000 be raised in this City and vicinity for the education of the freedmen, and that the coöperation of this meeting is pledged to the work of carrying this resolution into effect.

Mr. ABBOTT also announced that cards would be found in the seats upon which those who desired to contribute were requested to state the amount and their residence. During the evening a collection was taken up and a large sum realized, but the exact amount could not be ascertained.

The announcement that Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER would address the meeting drew an immense audience, who were desirous of hearing his opinion regarding the perplexities of the negro question and its bearings upon the reconstruction of the South. It was well known that Mr. BEECHER had repeatedly and recently reaffirmed his theory of "gradual progression," or, in other words, that he reasserted his belief that the advancement of the black man toward perfect equality must be by steps and after a pilgrimage akin to the forty years' travel of the Israelites in the wilderness, and it was with much interest and curiosity that the audience waited for his utterance, hoping that he would deem it wise to enter upon that branch of the question on this occasion. Upon his introduction by the Chairman, he was received with a storm of applause, which was continued at intervals during the entire address.

MR. BEECHER'S ADDRESS.

No charge has been more universally made against American society, than that it was addicted to material interest—that this was the vice of Democrats. No charge was ever more untrue. Although it has a superficial appearance of being true, there never has been a time in our history, when there did not rule, down deep in the heart of this nation, a sense of the necessity of intelligence and of religion. They have been regarded as those elements which were to inspire material prosperity, and redeem wealth from its temptations and its mischiefs. This spirit has had its course, but never has been universally national; for, hitherto flowing southward, like the Gulf Stream, it has struck upon shoals which deflected it and bore it away westward; so that the tide, which, setting out from New-England and the North, has gone flowing and carrying fertility over all the rest of the continent, has scarcely reached the Southern States, and the reason has been that the nature of institutions in the South forbid the incursion of intelligence. Aristocratic institutions invariably defend themselves from without, and demand the right of standing still, and so there we could not preach as we would and as we should; we could not teach as we would and as we should. If a man went with a school-book, it was a penitentiary offence to teach the black children; if he went with the Bible, it must be distributed to all through the few superior some; if we went with tracts, we were likely to be arraigned and imprisoned for circulating inflammatory documents; we could not carry the Declaration of Independence, nor even the declaration of the world's independence as contained in the Evangelists, promiscuously throughout the South; and all that familiar enginery which we know in the North as the means of propogation of religion and education was substantially forbidden in the South, and the consequence was that the whole tide of propagandism turned westward. Now, with new impulses, however, that feeling is moving on again. The first object it meets is sectional jealousy. It is supposed it will be impossible for the North to leaven the South with its ideas, but I say it will be impossible to prevent it. [Applause.] These things are not matters of arrangement, but of natural law. The work does not turn on human volition, but on Divine decree; and if there be one truth truer than another it is that by a natural Divine law that people who represent the higher faculties of the human soul in a free State will always predominate; as sure as in the great community the nations that represent the highest civilization will dominate over those relatively lower and more barbarous, so among individuals in a community, in the long run, the man who represents the highest form of development will predominate over those that represent the lower, and within the bounds of any nation, that part of the nation which, prolific with the highest moral conception and the largest intellect, will surely pervade and predominate over every other. It has been proposed as a remedy to cut off New-England. [Laughter.] Throw her off; well, that is as if a ship anchored at the wharf, threatening the city, in a state of insurrection, should be shoved out to anchor half a mile off. Could it not as well throw its bombs from there. You can't shut New-England off from the Continent so that it will not have a good range. You never need attempt it. [Cheers.] Ideas are free; they fly through the air, they run boundary lines, they defy inspection; no man can stop the truth, for if there be in the North conceptions of mind that are higher than those that prevail in the Middle, the Western, or the Southern States, or anywhere else, with a fair field, with liberty of discussion, of the press, they will surely have the victory, and you cannot help it; and that stream which has hitherto flowed westward and into the Middle States shall flow South, and you can't help it; for it is in the very essential nature of liberty that the very individual members of this great community shall move freely on each other. When drops can't move freely on each other the water is frozen, but when it is unfrozen it will move on. States have the liberty of acting upon States, and sections upon sections; and it is but the larger expression of that same freedom which we mean when we speak of the individual liberty of all men to do within law what is right and proper, and this great community is no longer to be a sectionalized community, but one body, so that the foot and hand, the head and trunk, shall be intimately connected, without a stop or check in the circulation throughout the whole. We are to have a nobility of liberty; a country so unitized that ere long there shall be no longer either North, South, East or West in moral considerations—one nation, and only one. [Applause.] When, therefore, it is said we can't carry on a great system of education because sectional jealousies will meet and obstruct it. Yes, they will meet it as the last hours of darkness meet the coming sun; they become first paler darkness, then twilight, then glowing gray light, and at last perfect sunlight, and the interchange of thought and feeling through this great nation is so great in its extent as to be a fair parallel to that great system of exchange which obtains upon the globe by which the equator exports its surplus heat to the poles, and the poles pay back their surplus coldness, and by this great revolution along the earth and into the sea creates climates and seasons and all those changes which make the earth prolific and beautiful; so there is to be this continual flow and reflow of thought and sympathy and feeling throughout the whole continent of America; and even Mexico will by and by come into the same system of exchanges; and as to Canada, she is already sufficiently of us; the only difference between Canada and the United States is that difference which, if you will allow me to allude to private and denominational matters, we are accustomed familiarly to say is the difference between Presbyterianism and Congregationalism—just a difference in the form, and that is all; the people are the same, their ideas are the same. Congregationalism is, of course, a little the best. [Laughter.] This tendency, however, is met by the notion that all this zeal for education is mere philanthropism, and anything that ends with "ism" is in great contempt with some men. It is said that it is a transient thing, like the burning of straw, which has a bright flame but will leave neither coals nor duration; moreover it is said that the objects upon which it is proposed to expend this zeal are unworthy of it, and you cannot make anything of them. Now it is necessary to show that in America education is not given as a doll or charity; it is a right, not a charity. It is not something that I have and can give to you as a gift; it is something that belongs to every individual man by virtue of his creation, and we diffuse it from philanthropy to be sure, but still as a duty. Aye, more than that; we give education because we are perfectly certain that education of the whole mass of the community is our preservation, and universal education is the premium we pay for national life assurance. [Cheering.] I propose, then, to speak a few words as respects the fundamental matter of education. To make a full citizen we must unfold and turn his whole nature. I think that in European countries people have been treated as now in many States land is treated here; a farmer is not aware that he owns more than three inches of the ground he treads on; he turns up the top and the rest goes for nothing. Improved agriculture teaches a man that he owns thirteen inches deep; yes, twenty-four, if he choose to use it; and now we understand that deep husbandry is the only good husbandry. Now the Europeans have skimmed their people and taken the top off! They never have thrust down the plow of education deep enough among the people to turn up the subsoil and make it more fruitful. The time is coming, and we are set, I think, to accomplish the demonstration when the whole people are to be educated; but we hold, however excellent it may be, if you cannot do better, to educate a class, and a considerable class, that the sublimest idea that was ever presented to the human mind—an idea springing from the very nature of the Gospel of Christ itself—is the right and duty to educate the sum total of the population, doing for all what others do only for a class. Now in this training of the people there are two schools that are natural and one that is artificial. The physical globe and our necessities to escape from hunger and cold are the first schoolmaster. The second school is civil society, the necessity of living together in society in obedience to law, especially in a free community where the laws are made and administered by the people themselves. These are the two natural schools. But beside these there are common schools, academies, colleges and what not, to train the faculties systematically according to certain rules of experience, and these are what I call artificial schools. These are the methods by which we attempt to unfold the faculties of the people—first, by giving them each a part of God's world; for I think that, as every man owns something upward, something of the air and the sunlight, which no man can take away, so every man has a right to own, and should own, something in the other direction—a portion of the earth greater than that on which he stands, or that which is necessary to cover him. [Applause.] The right to land is a most sacred right, but I do not propose to discuss it to-night. To be a free-voting citizen of a civilized community is the second great educator of this kind; and when upon the education thus given you have superimposed that of the schools and academies, the circle is complete. Every one of these three belong to every individual, without regard to class, nationality, color or any other adventitious circumstance. [Applause.] Let us look now at the reasons for giving this education. In my own private feelings the strongest reason for giving it is the religious feeling, though I shall not discuss that to-night. We educate a man because he is a god, and returns to God. There can be no higher reason than that. Man is sacred, and every creature that God has made and sent into the world, every member of the great human family, has a right to education, and there is a solemn and sacred duty resting upon all of us who have it to impart it to him, because he is a child of God and an heir to immortality. I merely state this reason and then pass to the society reasons, which are two—first, because society by education develops power. Second, because by education society develops safety. In other nations power is supposed to reside in the Government. Here we have reversed that statement. We go back to the psychological doctrine that the averages of a nation's power depend upon its units of power; that the stronger you make each individual man, woman and child, (for I am a Womans' Rights man,) the stronger you make each factor of the community, the stronger is the community itself. The value of a handful of coin is not to be determined merely by counting the pieces; you must also consider the quality of the material. So, the worth of a community is not to be determined by merely counting or weighing its members, nor by counting its ships, its farms or its warehouses. You have got to go back to the causes that produce these results, and the nation is estimated when you have estimated those causes. Now, those causes are the men of the nation. And the just estimation of men depends upon this—how much of all that goes to make up the man, mentally, intellectually and morally, has been cultivated and made efficient and productive. It is peculiarly in the power of our institutions to stimulate and aid this individual growth and development. Here we draw a broad line of demarcation between our own and foreign systems and ideas. We hold, and I think it can be shown to be true in philosophy, that a community is safe just in the ratio in which the individual members of it are made thoroughly strong by education and general development. It has been said that ignorance is the mother not only of devotion but of obedience, and that an ignorant community is a great deal more easily managed than an intelligent one. Easily managed, yes; but at the expense of its power and its life. It is easily managed for the same reason that a man half dead is easily managed; but what is such a man good for? [Laughter.] Would you kill a horse in order to break him to the harness? Under despotic governments they smother men in order to keep them still. In order that they may not run away, they blind them. In order that they may not clamor inconveniently for knowledge, they make them deaf and dumb. Why, according to that doctrine, the supremest kingdom is the graveyard. Nothing is troublesome there. But we hold that no community, being vital and strong, is so easily manageable as one which from top to bottom is thoroughly developed and educated. Is this a mere theory—a mere empirical assertion? I think not. My own conviction is that God has made man so that every man when properly educated and developed is himself a well-ordered commonwealth. If you educate only half the man you have confusion; if you educate three-quarters of the man, confusion still; but as you go on you will find that the tendency is toward balance and self-government, and when you have developed every faculty equally and fully you will find each mind symmetrical, carrying within itself poise and counterpoise, and making the balance complete, so that the man is self-governing. We have learned in this country by experience that no man is so easily governed as the man who does not need to be governed. We have found that in no other land is character so safe, or law so generally obeyed, as in the land where the people make the laws and the tribunals that execute them. [Applause.] The Asiatic doctrine is, monarchy for the sake of the monarch. The European doctrine is, monarchy for the sake of the people. The American doctrine is, government by society for society. [Applause.] We adhere to our American notion that the safest society and the strongest society is that which is thoroughly educated. It is not safe, therefore, according to our own principles, to leave any part of our land unillumined. It would not be safe even if it were possible for you to eat upon a plan which should carry nourishment to only three-fourths of your body. If you did so, you would soon be a cripple. And so in the body politic you can have health only when you have given education to every member of it, to everything that walks under the name of a man. [Applause.] But we are met here with the assertion that although education is good and important where men are susceptible of it, yet that all men are not susceptible of it; that some men are but the connecting link between the true race and the preceding one, whatever it was, and that they are to be treated, to be sure, according to their susceptibility, with compassion and benevolence; but that to apply to them the same general doctrines which we apply to superior races is absurd. And we hear much in these days about superior and inferior races, and there are men who would have us make equity turn upon this alleged quality of superiority or inferiority. As if justice in family intercourse were to be determined in the ratio of the avoirdupois weight of the members of the family, as if a large man should say to a smaller one: "I deserve more rights than you do, because I weigh fifty pounds more than you do." [Laughter and cheers.] As if inferiority or superiority, actual or supposed, had anything to do with these great primordial rights of man. But let us look at this view. Must races die out? So it is said. Why educate the Indian? they say; he cannot live in the face of civilization. Well, even so, if he cannot, it is worth while to educate him for the time he does live. I would rather have him die an intelligent and civilized Indian than an ignorant and brutal one. [Laughter and applause.] I do not believe, however, that inferior races must die at the approach of civilization. I know that as a matter of fact, some of them do. The Indians are certainly dying out, and it is said that the blacks must disappear also. Certainly, however, the process has not yet begun; and when the negro does disappear, he will go through the white race to do it. Annihilation will be by white steps. [Laughter.] But consider a moment in respect to this feeling. I do not believe, I say, that inferior races must necessarily die out when they come in contact with civilization. The gardener will tell you that it is not the cold of Winter nor the heat of Summer that kills his plants, but that it is in the Spring, when the heat is just coming and the cold is just going that the attrition occurs by which they die. Now, it is where the rough edges of civilization and aspiring barbarism rub together that the Indian is ground to death. But I hold that the real tendency of civilization is to preserve and protect the weak, not to destroy, and that when civilization itself gets more fully rounded out into spiritual perfection, it will be to weak and inferior races not as a sword but as a shield. [Cheers.] For it is the instinct not only of civilization, but it is the instinct of the human soul, in its highest development, to take care, first, of those who are lowest and most needy; and as it is in civilized society, so it will yet be in the great society of races and peoples. It is to be remembered, however, that the susceptibilities of a race to education do not at all depend upon whether it perishes easily or not. I take the broad ground that there is no human being that is not susceptible of further development. Nay, even the aborted specimens of human life, the insane, and even idiots, have been shown by recent experience to be capable of education—in small measure, to be sure—yet enough to make it worth while to educate them. And if it be true in regard to these deformed ones, how much more widely is it true in regard to races and nationalities. It is of course true that susceptibility to being educated increases with education, and each successive generation has more of it than the generation preceding; but that is all. All men and races of men are susceptible of development, and I hold that the same natural law that redeemed our ancestors from barbarism will in due time bring up the African. But it is said you cannot find a single specimen of statesmanship or genius in the African race. Why, their turn has not come yet. You cannot, of course, find a specimen of pippins if you look for it upon the wilding of the woods; but if you take the best specimens of that wilding and plant them again, and take the best specimens of them and set them out again, in five generations you will have just as good apples out of the wilding as any in your orchard. There is no people, then, on the face of the globe that is not capable of education; and it is most important that we should know this great truth and remember it, and have such faith in it that we shall regard with a Christian indignation, (and that is a right good indignation, I can tell you,) the men who sneer at it and deny it. For we are the bazaar of the world, and specimens of all kinds of human nature are to be here exhibited. We are to absorb and mould to a higher civilization the people who come to us from all portions of the earth. On our western borders swarms the Chinaman. Shall he remain a Chinaman always? Is he not to be an educated American some day. And the Sandwich Islanders who are among us, are they any less susceptible to educational influences here than at home? Let us not be afraid to accept any people. Just put them into the cauldron and put the fire under, and see if they do not simmer and boil down just like ourselves. [Laughter.] America is to be the common school of the globe, and we are to rise above all those detestable prejudices that have so long been entertained here, that some men were born to be slaves of others. Since, then, the safety and progress of our mixed and free society depend so entirely upon the intelligence of the individuals composing it, that we must act upon the principle that all can be educated, and that there are none that it is not worth our while to educate. And now on this ground we propose to educate the ex-slaves; having no further use for titles they have laid them aside. They now appear before us as men, as citizens, and we claim this for them not because of their color or because they have suffered so much, but on the broad ground of humanity, the right to be educated; and we plead for it because it is a birth-right which no man can withhold from his fellow and not bring down upon himself God's frown and disapprobation. I plead for the development of the black because he is susceptible of it; I go further; I think our civilization is to be indebted to him in the future, for not a few anti-friction elements which are greatly needed by the angular, intense and executive Yankee. And I am not ashamed to have it so. If God made the African he only did the same for me, and when I borrow from the African I borrow something that God thought of and made; and when I borrow from any race on the globe. I need not be ashamed, because it is not of the man but of the God that made it. How much do we owe to the German element, from which stock we remotely sprung, and how much, vexatious as they are, do we owe to the Irish? And let me say one word more in regard to this education of the black; I beseech you don't look at it as if it were a matter of pleasure, for you are not going to get through with this work in a hurry; education has got to be the mania for the next twenty-five or fifty years; we are to have revivals of religion, but I hope revivals of education too, and we have got to carry the tide from State to State across the continent until it reaches the Pacific shore, and as it has been heretofore from the East to the West, so also it is to be from the North to the South. They don't like us. Then we will make them. We are lovely and we know it. [Laughter.] It is said that they take our schools, and schoolmasters and schoolmarms from necessity now, that they will vomit them up when they have got back their own autonomies. Let them. I am always hopeful when the light shines into the darkness and the darkness comprehendeth it not. That is gospel. But when the light shines into the darkness and there is nothing that stirs, it is because there is nothing but death. So it was with abolitionism. Find me the States that had most mobs and I will show you the States that are now most enthusiastically in favor of liberty. Every State that has not had mobs lags behind. You know how Massachusetts led WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON through the streets with a rope round his neck. What is the feeling there now on the subject? THEODORE WELD was egged throughout Ohio. How is Ohio now? There never was a mob in Indiana, and you know she came in only at the eleventh hour and is still lukewarm. In Illinois the martyred LOVEJOY spilled his blood, and Illinois stands now side by side with Ohio in the cause of freedom. Pennsylvania had only a little mob, and she is a hard State to drag along. New-York has had many, and New-York is now very civilized on questions of liberty. New-Jersey never had one at all. I wish she had had one or two. [Laughter.] And, now, on the subject of persecutions and suffering let me not be misunderstood; I would not court them; I would try to allay them; but whenever there comes such a real set conflict between conscience enlightened, love inflamed and intelligence in earnest as to kindle up the reactionary influences of ignorance, pride and hatred, don't stop it; in the name of God let the fight go on. And if there be found heroic witnesses to die, let them die, that their blood may be the seed of the Church. If there be found martyrs, bless God that there are men who are willing themselves to pass away that the State may live. And let me say to you, do not be alarmed when you hear that the work is going to stop; for as sure as He lives who guides the sun in its course through the heavens, shedding its light everywhere, it will never stop until it illuminates this whole continent. [Applause.] A single other point, and I will give way to others. It is this: We have not only to do this work, but we must do it right, and this is the only way we can do it philosophically, and so that it will stand. All other things intermediate are mere expedients until we can do this, or instruments for the accomplishment of this work of education. You may say, and some do say, give the slave his liberty; that is enough. Another says, give him his liberty and his rights before the law; give him his property; admit him into Court; let him plead and be impleaded, as white men are; give him all his civil rights. Others say give him suffrage. Others, give him land. I say, give him all these; but I say that you may give him suffrage and civic rights and land, yet without education he still lacks that vitalizing power which gives to all these their value and their life as instruments of development. And I say that when you have educated a man, no laws or institutions can long keep him down; but on the other hand, you may heap privileges upon the outside of him, and though they will certainly improve his external condition, they will not touch the marrow of the matter. It we are going to raise these men to a position of equality with ourselves, we must make them really our equals; and this can only be done by education. By other means you may bring them into situations where instruments can be better applied for their elevation, and it is worth while to do so whenever and however you can; but the great work is not done until you have educated them and made them intellectually and morally your equals; and then the work will be done so that nothing can undo it. And there is another motive. I look upon this great race of outcast, infantile men with something of the compassion and kindness with which we all learn to look upon children. They are our wards. I would to God that I could hear that word issuing again from the same lips, and with the same earnest meaning that it had when it was first uttered. "These black men are our wards, and we are their guardians." In some sense they are. God says to us, "Ye are the fathers of intelligence, and I will bring these children as pupils into your school: inasmuch as ye do it unto the least of these, ye shall do it unto me. This is a work for your lifetime, and for my lifetime, for the Church, for philanthropy, for the whole community. God speed the day when there shall be around this whole globe no savage, no barbarian, no semi-civilized people, but only the great human family so advanced as that they shall read in the Word of God, that sacred revelation, Brotherhood; and, glancing from that, shall read higher and yet more gloriously the common Fatherhood of God. [Prolonged applause.]

Col. A. J. DURANT, of New-Orleans, lately one of the delegates to the Southern Loyalist's Convention, followed in an able argumentative address, setting forth the errors which heretofore prevailed in the Southern system of education, and showing that it was these errors which led to the late rebellion. He said the doctrine of States Rights was, perhaps, the most pernicious of all the errors of the South. Southern youths were taught in their schools, at their firesides, and in the streets, that their allegiance to their States was paramount to their allegiance to the General Government. This doctrine they received, imbibed with their mothers' milk, and it was carried to the height of fanaticism. The speaker elaborated this proposition to a considerable extent. Slavery, he said, was another error of education of the South. That Slavery was right and just was taught simultaneously with the doctrine of State Rights, and the two damnable heresies grew up together in the bosom of the young, and led to all our troubles. The speaker concluded by an eloquent appeal in behalf of the Commission. He said that the nation owed a debt of gratitude to the black man which it could never repay. When Gen. LEE, at the head of the rebel army, was calling for the arming of the blacks to reinforce his troops in the field, and when JEFFERSON DAVIS was striving to comply with his wishes, 180,000 of these same black men took up arms in our ranks, and fought side by side with our brave white soldiers. Suppose these 180,000 men, whom Gen. LEE said were excellent soldiers, had taken part against us at the call of their former masters, how much greater would have been the carnage, and how much longer the strife prolonged no one can tell. These black men were not only lost to the rebels but were turned against them. For this we owe them a debt of gratitude which we can best repay by educating them.

Maj.-Gen. HOWARD was next introduced, and was received with a most gratifying tribute of applause. He was gratified to see so large an assemblage of intelligent persons drawn together to listen to a recital of what is being done for the Freedmen. New-York has done well in giving sympathy to this Commission, and I hope you have been equally lavish with your money. It is generally supposed that the Freedman's Bureau was established by the Government for the simple purpose of giving rations and blankets to lazy negroes. This is not so. The law requires that we should give all the aid in our power to the benevolent societies of whatever class or kind, who come to the South with a view to benefit the inhabitants. I am ready to give school room to any society who will occupy it for teaching either black or white. In 1864 there were 100,000 black children taught in the schools established by the North; last year there were 150,000, and this year there should be twice as many. The speaker concluded by making a stirring appeal for aid for the Commission.

The meeting then adjourned.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Radical Judiciary Convention.

The Radical Republican Judiciary Convention met last evening at No. 600 Broadway. Chairman, Judge WILLIAM MITCHELL; Secretary, CHARLES B. STRONG, Esq. The Chairman stated that Mr. BRADFORD had declined the nomination for Surrogate, and that Mr. JOHN B. SEDGWICK having been requested, had accepted the nomination for Recorder. Mr. BITTERBAND then moved that Gen. JOHN A. FOSTER be nominated for the office of Surrogate. The motion being seconded, he was nominated by acclamation. Gen. FOSTER, in response, said that although he might probably lose the election, yet he intended to do the best he could, as it would add strength to the soldiers' ticket, and he would therefore accept the nomination. The Convention then adjourned.

Regular Republican Nomination for Recorder.

The Regular Republican Judiciary Convention held an adjourned meeting on Tuesday, at headquarters, corner of Twenty-third-street and Broadway, and nominated JOHN SEDGWICK for Recorder.

Tammany Congressional Nomination.

The Tammany Hall Delegates to the Fifth Congressional District met last evening at the Essex House, on the corner of Grand and Essex streets, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to Congress on the informal ballot. JOHN MORRISSEY received 31 votes, and Col. SAMUEL LEVY received 9 votes. On motion the nomination of JOHN MORRISSEY was made unanimous.

Fourth Congressional District Democratic Union.

This Convention met last evening at No. 48 Madison-street, and nominated Col. M. W. BURNS for Congress, against JOHN FOX. Col. BURNS is an Irishman who has done his duty to this country, but who will notwithstanding poll a good Democratic vote.

Radical Republican Nomination.

In the First Assembly District the candidate is Mr. MICHAEL J. COWEN.

The Radical Republicans of the Fifth Congressional District have postponed their nomination until Monday evening next. It will take place at No. 274 Grand-street.

Regular Republican Nominations.

The Conservative Republicans of the Eighth Assembly District, comprising the Seventh, Eleventh and Thirteenth Wards, met last evening at the Clinton Gardens, in Clinton-street, and indorsed JACOB SIEBACHER, the nominee of Tammany Hall, as their candidate for Assembly!

The Fourth Congressional District Convention (Conservative Republican) met last evening at No. 143 Hudson-street and nominated for Congress Col. MICHAEL W. BURNS.

Radical Republican Association.

The Second Assembly District Radical Republican Association met last evening at No. 24 Duane-street. Mr. THEO. C. WILLIAMS presided; Mr. GEORGE MCLAUGHLIN, Secretary. Routine business being transacted, the Association adjourned to Monday evening next. A public meeting will be held next Wednesday evening at No. 234 William-street. The meeting then adjourned.

Twentieth Ward Republican Club.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of Republicans was held in the hall of the Twentieth Ward Republican Club, corner of West Thirty-third-street and Eighth-avenue, last evening, Dr. A. WILDER presiding.

After brief and eloquent speeches by Col. TREMAIN and Mr. MCADAM, Hon. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW was introduced and delivered a finished address, in which he reviewed the duties of the Republican Party during the war, since the war, and now. He assumed that we had got beyond the discussion of human rights, and the question of the hour was our national existence. Shall the nation live? He made a comparative analysis of the political career and professions of ANDREW JOHNSON, making quotations from his speeches at various times before he became President, and those which he had made since. Then he reviewed the conduct of the various Southern States which had undertaken to send their representatives to Congress, and described the men they sent as rebels—men who had fought the Union army in the field, or represented the Confederacy in the Richmond Congress. He said that Mr. JOHNSON's pardon mill had not capacity sufficient to grind out the great number which he would fondly distribute, without discrimination, to rebels, whose hands were red with the blood of loyal men. Mr. JOHNSON wept over the "Arm-in-arm" Convention at Philadelphia, but shed not a tear over the butchered loyal men who met in Convention at New-Orleans. Mr. DEPEW was warmly applauded.

German Republican Mass Meeting at Thalia Theatre.

Long before the hour of commencement, last evening, the Thalia Theatre was crowded to its utmost capacity with a large gathering of the German Republicans of the City "Who favor the unconditional support of Congress, and the election of the loyal men nominated at Syracuse." FREDERICK SCHUETZ, Esq., Chairman of the Central Campaign Committee, presided over the meeting. A series of resolutions condemning the course of President JOHNSON, and upholding the action of Congress in its demands upon the South for guarantees before their admission into the Union, were read and unanimously adopted, after which Gen. CARL SCHURZ and R. WEIL VON GERNSBACH addressed the audience upon the interesting political topics of the day; after which the meeting adjourned.

FIRES.

Large Fire in Hudson-street—Aggregate Loss About $20,000.

About 6:30 o'clock yesterday evening a fire broke out in the rear portion of the exchange office of No. 663 Hudson-street, occupied by WM. FERGUSON. The flames spread rapidly and before the firemen could do much service they had extended to Nos. 661 and 665, and finally resulted in the entire building being completely destroyed. The building on Hudson-street is a two-story one and is owned by WM. COCKER, as is also a building fronting on Ninth-avenue. They were damaged to the extent of $10,000; insured for $2,400 in the People's Insurance Company.

Nos. 659 and 661 were occupied on the first floor by S. L. PETERS as a wheelwright and blacksmith shop, whose loss is $1,500; insured for $2,500 in the State Insurance Company. The upper part of No. 661 is occupied by PETER EIGER, boot and shoe maker, damage $500; insured for $400 in the Germania Insurance Company. The premises in rear of No. 661 were occupied by Mr. PANNER, ice dealer, whose loss is about $100; no insurance.

No. 663 was occupied on the top floor by WM. FERGUSON as an exchange office; he sustains a loss of $500; no insurance. A portion of the first floor of No. 665 was occupied by ROBERT HILL as a candy store; damage $300; no insurance. The other moiety of No. 665 was occupied by JAS. O'DONNELL, liquor dealer, whose loss is about $1,000; no insurance.

The flames extended through to several buildings fronting on Ninth-avenue, causing considerable damage. Mrs. BURROWS, junk dealer, occupies No. 12, and her loss is comparatively slight, being mostly by water. No. 14 Ninth-avenue is occupied by JOHN SCHUBERTH as a blacksmith-shop; damage, $2,000; insured for $1,000 in the Merchants'. No. 16 is occupied by JAMES CONNORD as a livery stable, and he sustains but slight damage.

No. 18 and a part of No. 16 Ninth-avenue is occupied by EDWARD PRIAL as a wheelwright and blacksmith shop. His damage is about $1,000, covered by insurance in the Market Insurance Company. The origin of the fire is at present unknown. The Police Reserves from the Ninth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-second and Twenty-eighth Precincts were present on the ground, and did good service under command of Capt. SEBRING. The upper floors of both buildings were occupied by poor families, who lost all their furniture and effects.

Fire in Tammany Hotel.

At 3:30 P. M. yesterday a fire broke out in the store-room of the Tammany Hotel, but was soon extinguished, resulting in a loss of $50; covered by insurance. The fire originated from a defective flue.

Fire in West Broadway.

At 9:30 o'clock last night a fire broke out at No. 52 West Broadway, occupied by three colored families. The loss on building is about $100. Covered by insurance. The damage sustained by the tenants is slight; no insurance. The fire is supposed to be of incendiary origin.

THE TURF.

The Great Trotting Match To-Day.

The trotting match for $2,000, between the two celebrated fast mares, *Lady Thorn* and *Lady Emma*—mile heats, best three in five, to wagons—comes off this afternoon on the Union Course, Long Island. This is the most important trotting contest of the season, and is certain to attract a very large attendance, as the contestants are regarded as the two best wagon horses in the country. *Lady Emma* recently beat the famous stallion *George Wilkes*, whose wagon time, 2:25, is the best on the record. *Lady Thorn* is the only horse that ever beat the renowned *Dexter*, and although she was defeated last Fall by *George Wilkes* in their wagon race, yet she retrieved her laurels by beating him easily in harness. The stallion is also matched against time on the same course, his trainer having staked $500 to $1,000 that he can beat his previous recorded time, 2:25 to wagon, in three trials. This match will come off between the heats trotted by *Lady Thorn* and *Lady Emma*. All who wish to see a most interesting and memorable race should visit the Union Course to-day.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

GRAND MATCH TO-DAY AT THE UNION GROUNDS—EUREKA VS. ATLANTIC.

The home-and-home game of this match will be played to-day at the Union Grounds, Williamsburgh. Extensive preparations have been made to accommodate the large crowd that will undoubtedly be present to witness this game. The ball-field has been enlarged, and will now compare favorably with any similar place in the country. Inspector FOLK will have charge of the Police arrangements, and a large force from the different precincts of the Eastern District will be present. The game will be called at 1:30 o'clock, and if both Clubs are on hand in time, it should be finished between 4 and 5 o'clock. The interest in this game has somewhat increased since the defeat of the champions in Philadelphia, and the betting is quite brisk—the Atlantics, as usual, being the favorites.

Extensive Seizure of Obscene Cards—Arrest of the Manufacturer, Dealer and Vender.

Why the nefarious business of manufacturing and selling obscene cards, books and papers has not ere this received a summary and effectual rebuke from the Police authorities is beyond conjecture. It is a notorious fact that a most extensive trade is carried on in this City in this class of filthy trash. It is also well known that the parties who manufacture and vend them are located here, and in many instances they dare unblushingly to advertise their wares in so called respectable journals. It is only occasionally that any arrests are made, or any such goods seized, and then the matter is hushed up, and we hear no more of it. Presently the trade is resumed and flourishes as before, directly under the nose of the authorities. An important arrest and seizure of goods in this line was effected yesterday afternoon. It appears by the affidavits in the case that Officer LAW, who is an *attaché* of the Third District Police Court, went into a shaving saloon in Grand-street yesterday afternoon, and while there his attention was called to a peddler who was offering his wares for sale to the barber's customers. The officer soon discovered that his stock in trade consisted of obscene cards, of the very filthiest, vilest stamp. The peddler was immediately placed under arrest and conveyed to the Essex Market Police Court, where he gave his name as DAVID FRIEDBORG. When asked where he procured the cards he said he could not tell, but that if some one would go with him he would show them where the place was. Sergt. POTTER and Officers LAW and CHANDLER, of the Third District Police Court, were thereupon dispatched with the prisoner, under orders to arrest whoever might be found in charge of the premises, and bring away all obscene property that they might be able to find. FRIEDBORG then led the officers to No. 87 Fulton-street, New-York, where, on the third floor, they found the place designated by the peddler as that at which he was supplied with his stock. Here they arrested the clerk, who is a brother to the proprietor and named ARTHUR WHITING. They succeeded, also, in discovering a large lot of cards such as were found with FRIEDBORG upon his arrest, and which they conveyed to the Tenth Precinct Police Station-house. WHITING, immediately upon his arrest, began to show some signs of fear, and at once divulged to the officers the fact that a certain K. W. BENICZKY, a photographer, who does business at No. 2 New Chambers-street, was the party who printed the cards. Proceeding to that place, the officers were quite successful. They immediately arrested the proprietor, and then searched his gallery, in which was found a very large number of obscene cards. These were safely deposited with the ones previously captured. The prisoners were then formally arraigned before Justice MANSFIELD, who admitted WHITING to bail in the sum of $500, and committed FRIEDBORG and BENICZKY, in default of bail, to answer the charge. The examination in the case will probably take place next Monday morning.

The Produce Merchants and the Quebec Sufferers.

A meeting was held at the Produce Exchange yesterday, for the purpose of devising measures for the relief of the sufferers by the recent fire at Quebec. Mr. WM. H. HARRIS, Vice-President of the Commercial Association, was called to the chair, and Mr. FRANCIS P. SAGE, Jr., was appointed Secretary. Mr. HARRIS explained the object of the meeting, and in the course of his remarks referred to the destruction of $3,000,000 worth of property in Quebec, and the eighteen or twenty thousand persons who had been made homeless, and said that that was an opportunity for them to show that the benevolence of our people was not limited by geographical boundaries—that it did not cease at the St. Lawrence, and that our response would show that between the two countries the reciprocity of feeling was genuine and practical.

Gen. HIRAM WALBRIDGE was then called upon, who said:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: I have just been requested, on behalf of this Commercial Association, to call your attention to the recent terrible conflagration at Quebec, and the suffering of its citizens in consequence. Twenty-five thousand persons have been made homeless by that sad event, and they appeal to us for relief. In the midst of the terrible rebellion we failed not to send supplies of food to the famishing in England, and shall we now, with peace restored, fail to respond to the appeal of those who, although living under a different Government, nevertheless speak the same language, as interested, to a great extent, in the same pursuits, and of whom it may be said: "It were praise enough to feel emotion for the common mention that CHATHAM's language has his mother tongue and WOLFE's great name compatriot with his own." This is no political gathering; it is a meeting to discharge our duty in alleviating distress. Remember how much Quebec did for our friends in Portland when they were suffering from a similar cause. An opportunity is now given us to reciprocate the kindness. Our prosperity is unexampled. Let us demonstrate on this as on former occasions that the liberality of the merchants of New-York is limited by no bounds, but is ready and willing to extend relief whenever appealed to by suffering humanity. I have nothing more to add, gentlemen; you know the facts.

On motion of Mr. HYATT, a Committee of ten gentlemen was appointed to obtain subscriptions for the sufferers. The following gentlemen were appointed: John Hobbs, James Goodeve, John Wilmot, John Gordon, James Bruce, A. H. Phillips, Thomas Rigney, Alfred Smithers, W. J. Preston and Samuel Knapp.

The Death of Theodore Dwight.

The verdict of the Coroner's Jury in the case of the death of the late Mr. THEODORE W. DWIGHT was found last night, that Mr. DWIGHT died from the effect of injuries resulting from the cars of the New-Jersey Railroad while in motion out of the Jersey City depot on Monday evening, the 16th inst., and the Jury recommend improvements in the way of better informing passengers what cars to take and when trains leave. The evidence showed that Mr. DWIGHT was not a passenger, though holding the tickets of his daughter, Mrs. KENNEDY, and her son, whom he went to see depart, and he remained in the sleeping car several minutes after the time the train, which is the Washington mail train, regularly goes, and after the conductor's and engineer's signals had both been given, as several on the train testified. This sad event should prove a conspicuous warning to the traveling public, that they must, to a certain extent, take care of themselves. This estimable gentleman remained to say "good bye," even after being informed that the cars were in motion, and though entreated by his daughter, Mrs. KENNEDY, and others, not to go, felt the too usual confidence that he could step from the train in safety. He remarked, after the accident, that "he had no one to blame but himself."

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

INHUMAN CONDUCT.—Capt. MOUNT, of the Seventeenth Precinct, made the following report to Superintendent KENNEDY yesterday morning: "On the 26th of September a German woman named ROSINA SCHELAN came to the St. Sanfriscus Hospital, No. 409 Fifth-street, and placed herself under the care of the Sisters of Mercy. On Oct. 19, at 5 o'clock in the morning, it was discovered that she was in labor pains and would soon be a mother. A servant named ANN WAGNER was directed to take the woman to the Seventeenth Precinct Station-house, in order to have her removed to Bellevue Hospital, but the woman was delivered of a child in the street, on the way to the Station-house. In this condition she was found by Officer POUSSON, who placed the unfortunate woman and her child in a wagon, and with the assistance of his brother officers the wagon was drawn to Bellevue Hospital, where the woman was properly cared for."

CRUISE AMONG THE FISHING-BOATS.—Yesterday, Capt. HARTT, in command of the Metropolitan Harbor Police-boat, the *Deer*, and accompanied by a number of his men, visited the fishing grounds south and west of Staten Island. The object of the visit was to ascertain how far the law, which compels the licensing of each boat, had been complied with, and to give a last warning to those who had neglected to procure the necessary papers. Although some sixty boats were visited, but two failed to have secured their license, and these, on the promise of a prompt obedience to the law, were allowed to continue their peaceful raking of the sandy bottoms unmolested.

AID FOR THE QUEBEC SUFFERERS.—The Committee appointed under the auspices of the St. John Baptist Benevolent Society have established a depot at No. 36 Dey-street, in the warerooms of BOUCHER & Co., to receive subscriptions in kind for the sufferers by the fire in Quebec. Donations of clothing, blankets and provisions are solicited, and will be immediately transmitted to Quebec through the National Express Company. Subscription lists are now open at the TIMES and other newspaper offices.

RUN-OVER ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday evening, as PETER LACEY, aged 13 years, was crossing Eighth-avenue, near Thirty-third-street, on his way to night-school, he was knocked down and run over by an express wagon, and severely injured. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital for treatment. No arrest was made, as the driver of the wagon made his escape before the patrolman could reach the scene.

THE EVENING STAR DISASTER.—Under the act of Congress passed in July, 1852, Supervising Inspectors of vessels were appointed to report on the seaworthiness of ocean and lake steamers. Several members of that body are now in the City inquiring into the causes of the loss of the *Evening Star*. A large number of witnesses have yet to be examined.

THE OCEAN YACHT RACE.—The yacht race from Sand's Point to the New-London lightship and back, between the yachts *Vesta* and *Halcyon*, was won, yesterday, by the former. The *Vesta* came in ahead one hour, one minute and thirty seconds. The time allowed the *Halcyon*, according to the rules of the New-York Yacht Club, was forty-seven minutes and thirty seconds. The *Vesta* is the victor by exactly fourteen minutes.

SALE OF ENGRAVINGS.—Messrs. LEEDS & MINER will sell at auction this morning, at 11 o'clock, at No. 93 Liberty-street, a large and valuable collection of engravings, from the works of LANDSEER, STACKPOOLE, ANSDELL, MARTIN and others. Many of the engravings are proofs before letters. A fine collection of cromo-lithographs will be offered.

FOR THE WEST INDIES.—An advertisement calls attention to an opportunity for making a trip to the West Indies in the steamer *Western Metropolis*. About one month is to be occupied in the voyage, which it is proposed to begin about Nov. 14.

CORRECTION.—In the list of Assembly nominations published in yesterday's TIMES, a wrong name was inserted in the Seventh District. It should have read "JAMES RILEY, Democratic and National Union nomination," instead of VAN ANTWERP, as printed.

MR. WENDELL PHILLIPS' LECTURE.—Mr. PHILLIPS will lecture at the Cooper Institute, this (Thursday) evening. Subject—Reject the Amendment; depose the President.

BOOK SALE.—LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & Co. begin, at 4 P. M. to-day, the sale of a valuable private library of choice American and English books.

NEW-JERSEY.

HUDSON COUNTY COURT.—The only case of importance tried in the Hudson County Court for the last two days, is that of John Monahan, Jas. Wright, Mary Ramsey, Julia Monahan, Patrick Conway and Lawrence Griffin, indicted for breaking into the Cunard dock warehouse and stealing therefrom $4,200 worth of silk velvet. The Jury found a verdict of guilty against JOHN MONAHAN, and the others were discharged. The following-named prisoners were arraigned yesterday: David Lewinskie, perjury: pleaded not guilty. James Graeskenskie, perjury; not guilty. John Campbell, assault and battery; not guilty. Richard R. Rappleyea, breaking with intent; not guilty. Francis O'Donnell, disorderly house; not guilty. Francis O'Donnell, selling liquor on Sunday; not guilty.

BASE BALL PLAYED ON THE WRONG BASE.—RICHARD J. PIERCE and JOHN CHAPMAN, well-known members of the Atlantic Base Ball Club of Brooklyn, were taken before Recorder MARTINDALE, of Jersey City, yesterday, on a charge of disorderly conduct in the cars of the New-Jersey Railroad Company, while returning from the champion base ball match at Philadelphia on Tuesday evening. It is alleged that the accused parties, in company with several friends, conducted themselves in a most disorderly manner in the cars, and during the trip demolished nine panes of glass. They were let off by paying $20 damages to the Railroad Company and $2 each into the City Treasury.

SUDDEN DEATHS.—A man named JAMES KING, 57 years of age, residing at No. 224 Railroad-avenue, Jersey City, died suddenly yesterday from apoplexy. Mr. JAMES MIRTHE, 70 years of age, died suddenly at No. 253 Grand-street, Jersey City, on Tuesday night, having arrived the previous night from Washington. His death was caused by paralysis of the lungs. Coroner KIRSTEN viewed the bodies, and being satisfied as to the causes of death, gave permits for burial.

CONCERT AT HOBOKEN.—A complimentary concert to Miss SARAH E. SANDERSON, a graduate of the New-York Institute for the Blind, will be given at Odd Fellow's Hall, Hoboken, on Monday evening next. Miss JENNIE WADE, Miss H. BARNETT, Miss COLLINS, Mrs. W. A. BUTLER and others will take part in the programme.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
The Burglar Alarm Telegraph is the only protection in the world that has never been broken through by burglars. E. HOLMES, No. 254 Broadway.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Columbia, for Havana—G. Abad, Astides Martinez, Mrs. P. H. Vandervoort and maid, Joaquin Buega, C. Freeman, John F. Lapirk, P. and H. Shields, F. Meitzick, M. H. Merrick, H. G. Daniels, J. O'Keitzer, P. C. Gastro, Mrs. M. Del Castillo, A. B. Safford, J. R. Safford, Simon Manzanel, C. H. Cornby, J. F. Haselstein, Henry Smith, R. M. Reilly, M. Aquirez, H. R. Aldrich, M. Octaveria, J. B. Roland, Mr. Burnhowe, wife and two children, Miss J. Russell, Miss J. Schniffer, Manb. A. dela Rionoa, Henry Grasholz, Mrs. Hernandez and daughter, A. D. Gordon, D. Gowrie, D. L. Kniz and son.

Passengers Arrived.

OCT. 24—*In steamship St. Laurent, from Havre*—Robert Duff, Caroline Duff, Adolphe Zurcher, Mr. Maillard, Mr. Weull, Ferdinand Hory, Mr. Bingell, Wm. de la Quenniere, August Meichior, Mr. Wagner, Carl Pasquay, Carl Vogt, Christian Vogt, Christopher Hindel, Mrs. Blum and five children, Mrs. Josephine Lehmann and three children, Frederick Sabey, Wm. Hosser, Aug. Knapfle, Mrs. Belanoise, Mr. Bichert, D. Johann, Ovethur Leger, Bernard Kerling, Xavier Matt, Jacob Frei, Jacob Handschin, Elizabeth Reisch, Theodore Schneider, Babette Frei, Rosalvina Frei, Johann Kunz, Elizabeth Koiel, Orgnus Hengle, Joseph Doifinger, Lorenz Muller, Gottleib Zepf, David Heinrich Ebinger, Elizabeth Ebinger, Emma Ebinger, Frida Eoinger, Meina Ebinger, Susanna Ebinger, Eliza Voge., Magdalena Tutthaven, Margareth Tutthaven, Edward Rieger, Johann Steiger, Rosina Steiger, Maria Steiger, Bertha Steiger, Marie Sopler, Honore Maitre, Adolph Cecari, Eleonore Vaile, Jacob Buhler, Joseph Buckner, Peter Leuzim, Christian Schneider, Valentia Junkert, Wm. Burkhard, Engeler Verena, Jacob Graf, Anna Graf, Jos. Maitre, Frederick Schartzman, Leonard Schmalz, Alfred Bessine, Jacob Kurath, Herrman Karl Enslig, Conrad Manz, Freedrisch Jordan, M. Roux, Joseph Kern, Ferdinand Gackle, Wilhelm Mair, Leopold Lanrwehsie, Joseph Raible, Edouard Brosmer, Sacob Holle, Maria Irlinger, Mathias Schatz, Fries Gepple, Lambert Keufel, Mr. Johann and family, M. Pollag, John Hang.

OCT. 24—*In steamship Virginia, from Liverpool*—John Nilen, M. Mathews, E. C. Jedger, Mrs. O'Rourke and 2 children, J. Allison and child, Mrs. Joyce, 2 children and servant; Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Baldwin, Mr. Eastwood, Mr. and Mrs. Whitlock and son, F. Shaler, J. W. Morton, Mr. and Mrs. Fallow, G. Mullen, J. N. Canterson, A. Muchesner, Miss Scable, G. Gilmore, Mrs. Johnstone, and 508 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 22 | Sun sets..... 5 09 | Moon rises... 6 47

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 6 45 | Gov. Island. 9 12 | Hell Gate.... 8 56

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 24.

Cleared.

Steamships—Melville, Reaner, Newcastle, Del., J. W. Meker; Ashland, Norton, Boston, Thos. Clyde; Crusader, (Br.,) Peters, Kingston, Jam., Ribon & Munoz; Monterey, Edwards, New-Orleans, C. K. Garrison.

Bark—Atlantic, (Brem.,) De Haan, Bremen, Ruger & Brothers.

Brig—Volant, (Br.,) Gannon, Genoa, B. F. Small.

Schooners—H. Blackmann, Gandy, Newcastle, Del., J. W. McKee; N. R. Beebe, Crawford, Pernambuco, B. F. Small; Lenthal, Martin, St. Augustine, Fla., Van Brunt & Slaght; B. H. Jones, Davis, Jacksonville, Van Brunt & Slaght; John, Davis, Wilmington, E. S. Powell; Walladria, Stewart, Ragged Island, J. F. Whitney; Ida May, (Br.,) Buck, Hillsboro, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Sons.

Sloop—Rhode Island, Hull, Providence, G. N. Stranahan.

Arrived.

Steamship Virginia, (Br.,) Prowse, Liverpool Oct. 10, via Queenstown 11th, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst.

Steamship St. Laurent, (Fr.,) Bocande, Havre and Brest Oct. 13, with mdse. and passengers to Geo. Mackenzie. Had heavy weather during the passage.

Steamship Morro Castle, Adams, Havana Oct. 20, 1 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Garrison & Allen.

Steamship Missouri, Hudson, New-Orleans Oct. 16, with mdse. and passengers to C. K. Garrison.

Ship Magdelene, (Brem.,) Henke, Bremen 34 ds., with mdse. and 519 passengers to Charles Luling & Co. Had some very heavy weather; lost and split sails; 15th inst., lat. 42 06, lon. 52 27, spoke ship Minnehaha, from Liverpool for New-York, 45 days out; 21st, lat. 40 56, lon. 68 26, saw steamship America, hence for Bremen; same day, saw ship Tuscarora, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, with loss of mizzen topmast.

Ship Clara Wheeler, (Br.,) Wilmarth, Liverpool Sept. 12, with coal to Williams & Guion. Experienced strong westerly gales and bad weather the first twenty days, which had easterly gales and fine weather. Oct. 7, lat. 47 04, lon. 36, passed a wrecked vessel with painted ports—foremast and jibboom standing, with sails and rigging attached; had the appearance of being in collision and not long abandoned; strong gale from eastward and thick weather at the time. 11th, lat. 45 24, lon. 48 54, signaled bark Forest Queen, bound W.

Ship Deutschland, (Ham.,) ——, Hamburg 37 ds., with mdse. and 357 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Had two births and three deaths on the passage. Oct. 21, at 2 P. M., lat. 41 05, lon. 68 W., passed Bremen steamship America and Br. steamship City of Boston, bound E.

Ship St. Charles, Colley, Thomaston, Me., 4 ds., in ballast to James W. Elwell & Co.

Bark Contest, (Br.,) Scott, Rio Janeiro 42 ds., with coffee to Pendergast Bros. Oct. 31, lat. 37, lon. 72 30, fell in with Br. brig J. West, Hutchings, from Wilmington, N. C., for Saco, Me., dismasted and waterlogged. Took Captain and crew, seven in number, off, and brought them to this port, after being five days and four nights on the wreck.

Bark Edith Rose, Fossett, Gaboon River, W. C. A., 70 ds., with wood and oil to Yates & Porterfield.

Brig Jarlen, (Norw.,) Anderson, Rio Janeiro 54 ds., with coffee to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Sept. 24, lat. 13 N., lon. 37 45 W., encountered a severe hurricane from W., which veered around to S., but sustained no material damage.

Brig Eclipse, (of St. Kitts,) Peterson, Point Petre, (Guadaloupe,) Sept. 16, via Hampton Roads 4 ds., with molasses to Jones & Lough.

Brig Los Amigos, (of Belize, Hond.,) Lind, Para 24 ds., with rubber and nuts to L. E. Amsinck & Co.

Brig George, Perkins, St. Croix 22 ds., with sugar and molasses to Turner & Co.

Schr. James Brophy, Packard, Turks Island, with salt to Bridgeport, Conn., and proceeded. Had heavy weather; lost flying jibboom, with head gear, and received other damage.

Schr. J. W. Brown, Tucker, Wilmington, N. C., 10 ds., with naval stores to Jonas Smith & Co. Had heavy weather; split foresail and jib.

Schr. Oregon, Mond, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr. N. Harvey, Burse, Albany for Boston.
Schr. A. W. Hazard, Clark, Rondout for Hartford.
Schr. Fashion, Terrell, Providence.
Schr. Mary Natt, Bliven, New-Haven.
Schr. Cameo, Elwell, Providence.
Schr. Modesty, Weaver, New-Haven.
Schr. Gen. Scott, Leach, Norwalk.
Schr. P. A. Sanders, Carroll, Virginia.
Schr. A. S. Rue, Knight, Virginia.
Schr. A. M. Brown, Tucker, Virginia.
Schr. C. L. Scull, Scull, Virginia.
Schr. J. B. Spofford, Parsons, Virginia.
Schr. Ida Jichardson, Bedell, Virginia.
Schr. J. B. Smith, Banker, Virginia.

WIND—At sunset, W. N. W.; clear.

Spoken, &c.

Oct. 22, Montauk Light bearing N, by W. 35 miles, ship Hudson, of Bath, 63 days from Liverpool for Philadelphia.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 24—Arr. ships Winged Hunter, Calcutta; City of Sydney, do.; barks Lizzie Fox and Arzate, Algoa Bay; Isabel, Buenos Ayres; brigs Sussex, Troom; M. C. Mariner, Mobile.

Miscellaneous.

The new French steamship St. Laureant, Capt. Bocande, from Havre, arrived at this port yesterday, (her first voyage,) with a large number of passengers and a full cargo of merchandise. The St. Laurent left Brest on the 13th inst., at 3 A. M., and although she experienced much bad weather and heavy sea, she arrived off Sandy Hook at 10 A. M. yesterday, thus making the passage in 10 days and 19 hours.

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE
ART ASSOCIATION.

THE SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS STILL OPEN FOR A SHORT TIME.

CERTIFCATES FIVE DOLLARS.

EVERY PORTION OF THE UNITED STATES TAKING THE REMAINING SHARES.

APPLICATION FOR THE UNSOLD CERTIFICATES SHOULD AT ONCE BE MADE.

THE ENGRAVINGS GIVEN TO SUBSCRIBERS ARE THE MOST POPULAR PRINTS EVER ISSUED IN THIS COUNTRY.

THE PAINTINGS OFFERED AS PRIZES CONSTITUTE THE GRANDEST COLLECTION OF LEGITIMATELY AMERICAN WORKS OF ART EVER PRESENTED BY ANY ART ASSOCIATION TO THEIR SUBSCRIBERS.

THE CROSBY OPERA HOUSE
ACTUAL VALUE $600,000,
IS THE
FIRST GREAT PREMIUM!

BIERSTADT'S "YO SEMITE VALLEY," WORTH $20,000, is now on exhibition in Chicago.
CROPSEY'S "AMERICAN AUTUMN," WORTH $6,000, is now on exhibition in Philadelphia.
SCHUSSELE'S "WASHINGTON IRVING," WORTH $5,000, is now on exhibition at Cincinnati.
HART'S "WOODS IN AUTUMN," WORTH $5,000, is now on exhibition in New-York.
CONSTANT MEYER'S "RECOGNITION," WORTH $5,000, is now on exhibition in St. Louis.
BEARD'S "DEER ON THE PRAIRIE," WORTH $4,000, is now on exhibition in Chicago.
GIGNOUX'S "ALPINE SCENERY," WORTH $3,000, is now on exhibition in New-York.
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